THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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ROBERTS OF UTAH IS NOT SWORN IN

Mormon Congressman-Elect Faces Strong Opposition.

OHIO FURNISHES THE TALKER

House of Representatives Organizes by Electing Gen. Henderson Speaker.

GALLERIES ARE DENSELY CROWDED

Man from Brigham Young's State Attracts Great Attention as He Occupies a Seat in a Remote Section of the House.

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, December 4.—(Special.)—The one feature of the opening congress, the fight on Roberts, the member-elect from Utah, filled the galleries of the house today, but the case of the now famous Mormon failed to furnish the sensation expected.

According to the programme outlined in advance, Mr. Tayler, of Ohio, entered objections to the seating of the Utah man, and after a short talk by him, with a few words on the same line by Mr. McRae, of Arkansas, the speaker asked Roberts to stand aside to allow others on the list of members to be sworn in. This swearing in ceremony proceeds according to states, and as Utah is far down on the roll call, Mr. Roberts, who, by the way, looks enough like Senator Pritchard, of North Carolina, to be his twin brother, acceded to the request with a mere statement that he wanted it understood he was waiving none of his rights. After the swearing process had been comleted, Mr. Tayler was again recognized. It was then agreed that the further consideration of the Roberts matter should be postponed until tomorrow just after the reading of the president's message. The delay was a great disappointment to the crowd. The galleries were crowded to their utmost limit, many people coming from a distance to see the excitement, and on the floor of the house were a number of the senators who came over after they had finished their own labors, and who expected a fight. There is no change in the programme, so far as Roberts is concerned. It has been practically determined in advance that he is not to be given his seat until after his case is passed. True, this is contrary to precedent, but the republican leaders determined to set the precedent.

Roberts Secures a Seat.

Although Roberts was not sworn in today, he secured a seat. This, however, was by an accident pure and simple. In the seat drawing lottery no provision had been made for Roberts, but when the drawing was completed, two others as well as himself had not been provided with seats, and the speaker asked and secured from the house general permission for those members who had not drawn seats to make such selections as they could. Under this authority, Roberts got a seat in an obscure portion of the hall. Roberts was the observed of all observers throughout the day. His daughter sat in the gallery and watched the proceedings.

The only feature out of the ordinary was the adoption of the Reed rules for the present congress. The democrats knew it was futile to more than protest against the adoption of these rules after the republicans had decided upon this course in caucus, and the debate upon the resolution to adopt them was very brief. They were adopted by a strict party vote.

Encased in American Flags.

Early in the day the monster petition, said to consist of 7,000,000 names, protesting against the seating of Mr. Roberts was brought into the hall. It had been collected by a New York newspaper. It consisted of twenty-eight rolls of names, each two two feet in diameter, encased in the American flag. These rolls were stacked up in the area in front of the clerk's desk, and were viewed with great curiosity.

Later Major McDowell, clerk of the house, ordered all except two of the rolls taken out into the lobby and the big barrier against Mr. Roberts dwindled to the size of a barrel sawed in half wrapped in bunting.

As the minute hand of the clock opposite the speaker's rostrum overtook the hour hand at noon the gavel of the clerk of the last house, Major McDowell, standing at the desk below the speaker's rostrum, descended with a bang.

The blind chaplain, Rev. Henry Couden, of Michigan, offered prayer. Then the reading clerk began calling the roll.

Roberts sat listening intently for his name and when his name was called he responded "Here!" in a loud voice. But he looked nervous and ill at ease. There were no demonstrations during the roll call. When it was concluded Clerk McDowell announced that 352 members had answered to their names—a quorum.

"The next thing in order," announced the clerk, "is the election of speaker."

Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, offered a resolution, which was adopted viva voce, providing that the house proceed to the election of a speaker for the Fifty-sixth congress. Thereupon Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, as chairman of the republican caucus, presented the name of David B. Henderson, of Iowa. The mention of the name of General Henderson was greeted with a round of applause from the republican side. Mr. Hay, of Virginia, chairman of the democratic caucus, nominated James D. Richardson, of Tennessee, and his name drew the plaudits of the democratic side. Mr. Ridgeley, of Kansas, nominated John C. Bell, of Colorado, as the populist candidate, and Mr. Wilson, of Idaho, placed Francis C. Newlands, of Nevada, in nomination as the candidate for the silver party.

Four Candidates for Speaker.

Each party having put forwrad its candidate by the direction of the clerk, the roll was called and each member voted for the candidate of his political affiliation. The roll call resulted:

Henderson 177, Richardson 153, Bell 4 and Newlands 2.

The clerk thereupon announced the election of General Henderson amid great republican applause. He designated Mr. Richardson, Mr. Bell and Mr. Newlands as a committee to escort the speaker to the chair.

The committee retired to the lobby and after a short wait the doors of the main portal of the house swung open and General Henderson entered upon the arm of Richardson followed by the two other members of the committee. When he ascended the rostrum Mr. Richardson, in a neat speech, introduced him and in response to the hearty cheers he addressed the house as follows:

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives—The voice of the house has called me to grave responsibilities. For that call I am most profoundly grateful, and I am keenly sensible of the weight of the responsibilities that attach to this great office. I am encouraged, however, by the thought that no member of this body can escape responsibility, either to his people or to his country. All of us are under bonds to do our best.

"The approval of the country; the approval of one's own conscience; the attainment of great results, are not secured by petty contests on narrow fields, but must be sought and won on broad, patriotic lines of thought and action.

"It is my duty, as it will be my aim and pleasure, to impartially administer the laws adopted for our government, but no speaker can be successful unless he has the co-operation of the members of this house.

"The generous partiality and kindness that have been shown me by the entire membership here encourage me to believe that such imperfections as I may have will be modified by the considerate and supporting disposition of those constituting this great body. I am ready to take the oath of office."

In accordance with the time-honored custom, the oldest member of the house in point of service, Mr. Harmer, of Pennsylvania, who has served twenty-four years in the lower branch of congress, administered the oath to the speaker. Appearing in front of the clerk's desk he read the oath to the speaker, who, with uplifted hand, repeated the single words after him. Another round of applause followed, in which the galleries joined. The speaker then announced that the oath would be administered to the members by states. As the names of the members were called they appeared at the bar in groups of about a dozen and there with raised hands, were sworn in by the speaker.

The foment for which all present were anxiously waiting came when the state of Utah and Roberts's name were called. Instantly a hush fell upon the assembly. Mr. Tayler, of Ohio, was on his feet asking for recognition. The speaker recognized him immediately.

Objections to Roberts Entered.

"I object to the swearing in of the representative-elect from Utah and to his taking his seat," began Mr. Tayler in a clear distinct voice. "I do so, Mr. Speaker," he continued, "on my own responsibility, as a member of this house and because specific, serious and apparently well grounded charges of ineligibility are made against him. A transcript of the proceedings of court in Utah evidences the fact that the claimant was, in 1889, convicted or pleaded guilty of the crime of unlawful cohabitation. Affidavits and other papers in my possession indicate that ever since then he has been persistently guilty of the same crime, and that ever since then he has been and is now a polygamist. If this transcript and these affidavits and papers tell the truth, the member-elect from Utah is, in my judgment, ineligible to be a member of this house of representatives, both because of the statutory qualification of the Edmunds law and for the higher and graver and quite as sound reasons. I ought also to say in addition to what I have just said, that I have in my posession a certified copy of the entry under which the claimant to this seat was naturalized, and that eminent counsel assert that if it be the record in the case, this claimant is not a citizen of the United States. I offer and express no opinion upon that proposition.

"Mr. Speaker, if it were possible to emphasize the gravity of these charges and the responsibility that is at this moment imposed upon the house, we will find that emphasis in the memorials, a small part of which could be physically cared for in this hall, but of which I now present to the house, from over 7,000,000 American men and women protesting against the entrance of this representative-elect from Utah."

At the conclusion of Mr. Tayler's remarks, Mr. McRae, democrat, of Arkansas, briefly expressed his concurrence in the protest of Mr. Tayler.

"If the charges hanging over the head of the representative-elect from Utah were true," he said, "his being sworn in would be an assault upon every American home. If true, Mr. Roberts was guilty of a violation of the laws of the United States and of Utah, and the charges should be investigated. If they were proven true, there should not be a vote in the house in favor of allowing him a seat in this body."

Meantime, Mr. Roberts had advanced to the head of the aisle and stood there irresolutely.

"In view of the objection," said the

Continued on Second Page.

TRUSTEES OF THE STATE SANITARIUM NAMED; J. T. OGLESBY, OF HENRY, PLACE OF DR. WATKINS

The appointment of the new board of trustees for the state asylum at Milledgeville is giving general satisfaction to the friends of the institution in the legislature and among the officers at the capitol. The new trustees will begin their term of service for the state at once and the organization of the board will take place at Milledgeville next Monday.

The election of Dr. Eugene Foster, of Augusta, as chairman of the body is looked upon as probable in view of the fact that he is the only member of the old board to be retained in office.

The name of Dr. E. W. Watkins, of Gilmer, was included on the first list prepared by Governor Candler, which was forecasted in The Constitution yesterday morning, and the chief executive did not remember until yesterday morning that the appointment of the popular Gilmer county citizen, who is a member of the present house of representatives, would be unconstitutional, and in place of the name of Dr. Watkins that of Hon. J. T. Oglesby, of Henry county, was inserted.

Dr. Watkins is looked on as one of the stanchest friends of the sanitarium in the state, and it was the earnest desire of Governor Candler to include him among the new trustees.

Hon. J. T. Oglesby, who is named in his place, is regarded as a man who has equally at heart the welfare of the institution and all that affects its interest.

The office of trustee of the state asylum is a salaried one, the trustees receiving $150 a year together with their expenses while on the work of the state, and being a member of the legislature Dr. Watkins was excluded by law from holding another salaried office.

The board of trustees for the asylum as it stands now is as follows:

Dr. Eugene Foster, Richmond county.
Hon. Joel Branham, Floyd county.
Dr. William Duncan, Chatham county.
Hon. J. R. Van Buren, Jones county.
Dr. W. S. Elkin, Fulton county.
Hon. J. S. Montgomery, Thomas county.
Dr. R. B. Nisbet, Putnam county.
Dr. George D. Case, Baldwin county.
Hon. J. T. Oglesby, Henry county.
Hon. Moses W. Harris, Hancock county.

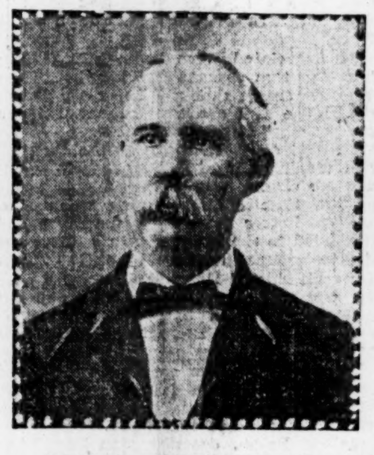
In speaking of the appointment of the new board, Governor Candler said that he had made it a new one as far as possible and had retained Dr. Foster, of Augusta, because of his prominence in the profession of medicine and also for the reason that he is the senior of the old board in point of service.

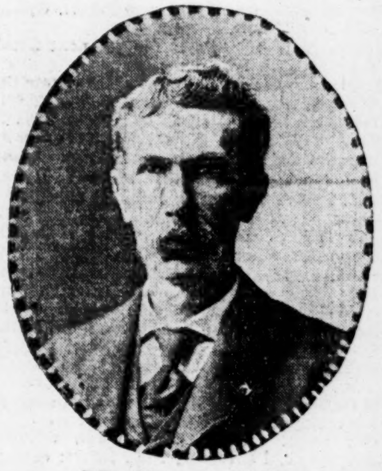
"I felt it to be my duty to the institution," said Governor Candler yesterday, "to pursue this course. Factions have developed in the old board and friction between the board, or at least some of its members and those in immediate charge of the institution.

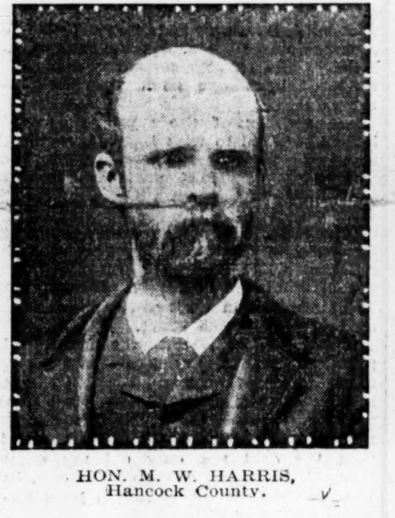
"To have reappointed some of the old board and left off others would have been invidious distinction; so for the good of all parties concerned I have named nine gentlemen of the highest character for intelligence and integrity, now in no way connected with the institution. I have commended to their careful consideration the salutary reforms inaugurated by their predecessors and warned them against the dangers to the institution of factional divisions among themselves. The sanitarium is the state's greatest charity and there is in its management no room for partnership or factional differences, and he who encourages either endangers the usefulness of the institution and the comfort and proper treatment of the patients in it."

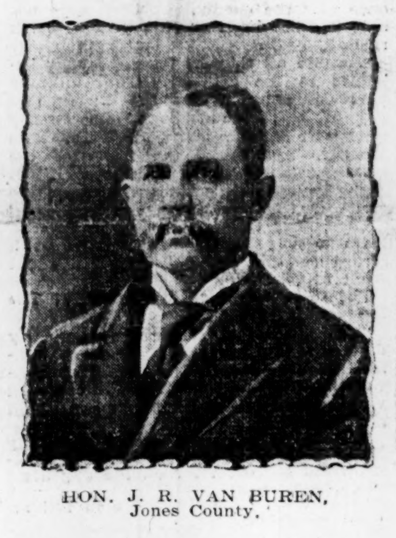
Governor Candler issued an order yesterday morning appointing Dr. A. A. Smith, of Hawkinsville, and Dr. J. B. S. Holmes of Atlanta, members of the state medical board. Dr. Holmes, of this city, takes the place of Dr. Anthony, of Griffin, and the board now has its full quota of five members.

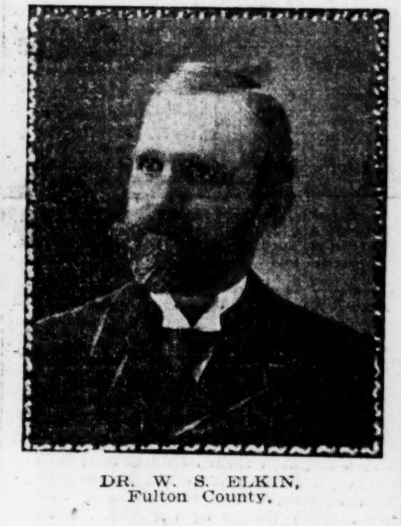
DR. EUGENE FOSTER, Chairman, Richmond County.

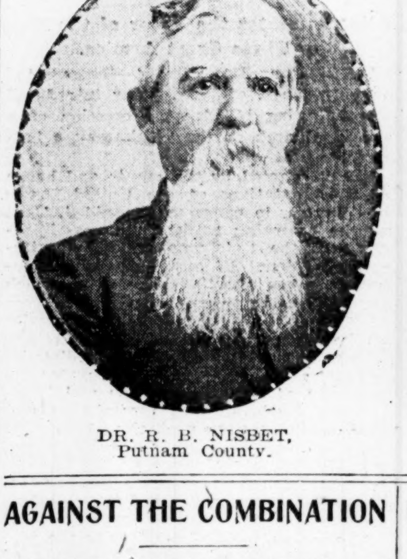

HON. J. S. MONTGOMERY, Thomas County.

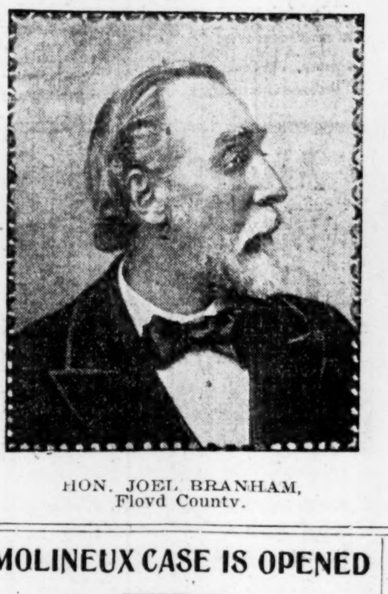

DR. GEO. D. CASE, Baldwin County.

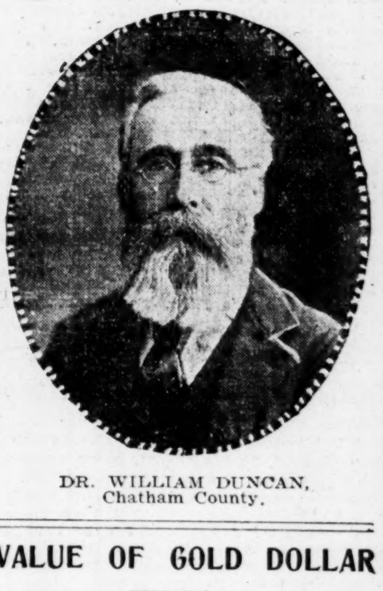

HON. M. W. HARRIS, Hancock County.


HON. J. R. VAN BUREN, Jones County.


DR. W. S. ELKIN, Fulton County.


DR. R. B. NISBET, Putnam County.


HON. JOEL BRANHAM, Floyd County.


DR. WILLIAM DUNCAN, Chatham County.

AGAINST THE COMBINATION

SUPREME COURT DECIDES IN ADDYSTONE PIPE CASE.

Manufacturers Are Said To Have Formed a Combine and Become a Trust.

Washington, December 4.—In the United States court today the Addystone Pipe case was decided. This case involved the constitutionality of the combination of pipe manufacturers to manufacture pipe which, it was charged, was a trust. The decision was handed down by Justice Peckham and was adverse to the combination. It was, therefore, in opposition to the trust. The opinion of the court of appeals for the sixth circuit was affirmed.

There were two questions before the court in connection with the case. The first was whether the constitutional clause for the regulation of interstate commerce applied to individuals and corporations, and the second whether if the clause should be found to so apply the combination is a regulation of interstate commerce.

The court held that the constitutional clause did apply to individuals and corporations and that the agreement does by its provisions restrict and restrain commerce between the states. Hence the agreement was decided to be void as applying to interstate business and the injunction sustained.

The six companies composing the combination affected were the Addystone Pipe and Steel Company, of Cincinnati; Dennis Long & Co., of Louisville; the Howard Harrison Iron Company, Bessemer, Ala.; the Anniston Pipe and Foundry Company, Anniston, Ala.; the South Pittsburg Pipe Works, South Pittsburg, Tenn., and the Chattanooga Foundry and Pipe Works, of Chattanooga, Tenn. Their agreement provided that there should be no competition between the companies in thirty-six states which were mentioned in the manufacture and sale of cast iron pipe.

MOLINEUX CASE IS OPENED

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY SUSTAINED BY THE RECORDER.

The Prisoner Hears the Charges Against Him with Composure.

New York, December 4.—The actual trial of Roland Burnham Molineux, charged with causing the death of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams by sending poison to Harry S. Cornish with intent to kill, commenced today, though legal preliminaries have already occupied twelve days, that much time having been consumed in getting a jury.

The proceedings today were largely occupied by the opening address to the jury by Assistant District Attorney Osborne. At the request of counsel for the defense, the indictment found by the grand jury was read to the jury, the prisoner listening attentively and composedly.

When the reading of the indictment had been concluded, Mr. Weeks moved for its dismissal on the ground that the proof was not sufficient and requiring the district attorney to elect the indictment on which he would prosecute. The court overruled the motion and Assistant Attorney Osborne began his opening speech. Throughout the scathing introductory remarks of the attorney for the prosecution the accused remained cool, calm and collected. In striking contrast with the demeanor of the younger Molineux was the attitude of his father, General Leslie Molineux. Again and again as Mr. Osborne attacked the character of the prisoner, the old man burst into tears. To the attempt of Mr. Osborne to bring into the case the name of H. C. Barnet, who died at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club from the effects of cyanide of mercury poison, Mr. Weeks, representing the defense, objected in most energetic fashion.

VALUE OF GOLD DOLLAR

REPUBLICAN CURRENCY BILL HAS BEEN FINISHED.

It Provides for a Reserve Fund of $150,000,000 in Gold Coin.

Washington, December 4.—The full text of the currency bill prepared by the republican members of the senate finance committee was made public today. It establishes the gold dollar of 25 8-10 grains as the standard of value, and provides that all forms of the money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained at a parity of value with this standard. It further provides for a reserve fund of $150,000,000 in gold coin to be used for redemption purposes only. If the secretary of the treasury shall be unable at any time to procure gold coin in exchange for notes redeemed he shall maintain the reserve by selling bonds not over 3 per cent payable in gold coin, the proceeds to be used only for the purpose of restoring the reserve to its maximum. Treasury notes shall be retired and replaced by silver certificates as fast as the bullion purchased under the act of 1890 shall be coined into silver dollars. Tht secretary of the treasury is authorized to issue gold certificates of not less than $20 denomination, which authority shall be suspended when the gold reserve shall fall below $100,000,000. No United States notes shall be issued of denominations less than $10 and no silver certificates shall be issued of denominations higher than $10.

The secretary of the treasury is authorized to refund any of the outstanding 5 per cent bonds of the United States payable in 1904, and 4 per cent bonds payable in 1907 and 3 per cent bonds payable in 1908, and to issue in exchange therefor bonds bearing 2 per cent interest, the principal payable at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years.

The bill provides for the issue by national banks of notes equal in face value to the par value of the bonds deposited by them, and the tax on the circulation of such banks is fixed at ¼ of 1 per cent each half year upon average amount of circulating notes based on deposit of 2 per cent bonds.

WHEELER SEAT STILL VACANT.

Alabamian Has Made No Request for a Leave of Absence.

Washington, December 4—Notwithstanding the repeated statements to the effect that General Joe Wheeler is about to return to Washington to resume his seat in congress, the officials of the war department assert that they know nothing of any such purpose on the part of the officer. Certainly he has not yet applied to the department for leave of absence, although perhaps it may not be necessary for him to go further than his immediate superior officer, General Otis, to secure permission to return to the states. In that case, however, his leave would be limited to sixty days. The officials point to the decision of the last house that General Wheeler forfeited his seat in the house by holding his army commission and make the point that the conditions now are precisely similar, so that if the general returns he must either resign his commission or his seat in congress. It is suggested that a solution of the problem might be had by appointing the general to be a major general and retiring him at once, in which case, as a retired officer, he might continue in the legislative branch under the decision in the case of General Sickles.

HOLDS THAT CITY IS LIABLE.

Circuit Court of Appeals Decides a City Cannot Break Contract.

Chattanooga, Tenn., December 4.—(Special.)—The circuit court of appeals at Cincinnati today decided the case of the Cleveland Water and Electric Light Company vs. the city of Cleveland, Tenn., in favor of complainant. Judge Clark had dismissed the complainant's bill and the complainant appealed. The court of appeals reverses Judge Clark and directs entry of judgment for the whole amount. The amount involved is something between $11,000 and $12,000.

This litigation grew out of a contract made some years ago by the Cleveland Water and Light Company with the city of Cleveland to furnish the city light and water for a certain number of years. After the water and light plants were built, the city of Cleveland repudiated the contract. Suit was brought in the state chancery court and thence by appeal through all state courts, all deciding against the water and electric company. It was then taken by the company to the federal court with the above result, the court holding that municipalities are liable under such contracts.

GERMANY WANTS MORE SILVER

Bimetallism Is Discussed by Members of the Reichstag.

Berlin, December 4.—The reichstag today discussed the government's currency bill, providing for an increase of silver coins until the amount reached the proportion of fourteen marks per head of the population. Dr. Von Theilman, secretary of the treasury, said the increase was imperative, adding that other pieces would at the same time be drawn from circulation. Germany in 1897, he continued, imported 40,000,000, and in 1899 up to September 30, 47,000,000 marks in gold more than she exported. Regarding the maintenance of the gold standard and the stoppage of the gold output of South Africa, he asked what would be the result if the war lasted longer than a year.

Dr. Arendt, secretary of the Germany bimetallic league, attributed the rise in the discount rate to the scarcity of gold. The bill eventually was referred to a special committee.

DESPERATE CONVICTS FIGHT.

Two Prisoners in the "Demons" Cage Duel to Death.

Columbus, O., December 4.—There was a terrific battle in the "demons" cage at the Ohio penitentiary today, in which Frank Onell, the Cleveland prisoner who killed Guard Lauderbaugh a year ago, was nearly stabbed to death by Otis Hurley, of Dayton. Both of the men have been confined in the cage because of their murderous disposition and have quarreled almost constantly since they have been together. Hurley had fashioned a dagger out of a heavy piece of wire and attacked Oneil while the latter was asleep. Hurley had inflicted a half dozen wounds with the weapon when it stuck in the bone of Oneil's shoulder and broke at the hilt. Hurley claims Oneil had threatened to kill him and that the stabbing was done in self-defense. Oneil is in a critical condition.

AGAINST THE CONVENTION.

French Senator Opposes Agreement with the United States.

Paris, December 4.—In the senate today M. Fresneau protested against the signing of the Franco-American convention of July 24th without the knowledge of interested parties, such as the chambers of commerce and agricultural associations. He also said the senate ought to demand a postponement and an examination of the treaty until the interested parties had made their observations on the subject.

M. Millerand, the minister of commerce, replied that the text of the convention would be communicated to the chamber of commerce and agriculture, by which satisfaction would be given to all.

M. Fresneau wished for a further discussion of the convention, but the senate refused to agree to it.

MAYOR SAYS COAL WEIGHTS ARE SHORT

Speech Before Council Sensation of the Meeting.

CHARGES DECEPTIVE METHODS

Said One Firm Used Imitation City Weigher's Certificate.

STRONG ORDINANCE IS INTRODUCED

Is Aimed Directly at Coal Men. Prominent Dealers Say Alleged Practice Was Never Before Heard Of—They Claim Injustice.

The coal dealers of Atlanta, and particularly one firm, the name of which was not made public, were the subject of severe and sensational comment in council yesterday afternoon.

Mayor Woodward, in a caustic speech, asserted that he understood that all the coal dealers of the city were using duplicate forms of the certificates used by the city weighers and thus deceiving the people into believing that the coal is weighed by the city weighers.

The mayor produced in council certificates which he said had been sent out by a coal firm. One of them was the blank receipt which is sent with all wagons, and the other was a duplicate of the blank used by the city coal weighers and which they fill out and sign when they weigh coal. The weigher's blank was signed by L. A. Wilson. The mayor would announce neither the name of the firm nor that of the party receiving the coal.

He declared that the certificate called for 2,300 pounds of coal, but when the coal was weighed by the customer it was found that the wagon contained only 1,700 pounds and the buyer was led to believe that the city weighers had given their approval to the weight.

The result of this is that an ordinance was introduced making it punishable by a fine of not less than $100 for any coal dealer to use certificates duplicating in form or wording those used by the city weighers.

The reference to the matter by the mayor caused a lively scene in council and was the only sensation which broke the monotony of the otherwise quiet and rather uninteresting meeting.

The Mayor's Lively Talk.

Council had just completed its consideration of a petition of the Georgia Electric Light Company when Mayor Woodward took the floor and announced that he had a matter of importance to bring to the attention of council.

"I have here," said he indicating papers in his right hand, "two certificates sent out this morning by a coal firm. They are supposed to register the weight of coal on the wagon.

"One of these certificates is that of the coal company. It purports to give the weight of the coal when the wagon left the yard, and the other is a duplicate of the certificates usually given by the city weighers when they weigh an article. The person receiving this load of coal thought it looked short and had it weighed on reliable scales, which showed that it weighed only 1,701 pounds, while the weigher's certificate called for a net of 2,300 pounds, making a shortage of 559 pounds.

"Investigation disclosed the fact that the coal has never been near the city scales, and the only thing that prevents this certificate from being a forgery is the fact that the weigher's name is not signed. The party receiving the coal came to see me this morning and I have prepared a resolution which I hope you will pass.

"I understand that this is not the only firm which has these certificates, and I will, for that reason, not disclose its name. I understand that every coal firm in Atlanta uses these duplicates of the city weighers' form, and if there is nothing wrong about it why do they send out two certificates?"

"That is nothing short of criminal," declared Councilman W. S. Thomson, "and should be referred to the grand jury. Were you to take those certificates to the grand jury you could have the guilty parties indicted."

"There is no evidence here," said Councilman Burns, "that all the coal that left the yard on the wagon reached the buyer. Drivers sometimes steal coal. I have known such things to happen in the course of my experience."

"Why are all the coal dealers using them and sending out two certificates

Continued on Second Page.

KENTUCKY'S VOTE IS BEING REVIEWED

State Board of Election Commissioners Begins Work.

FIVE COUNTIES PASSED OVER

Secretary of State Finley Refuses To Surrender Returns Fully.

HE FINALLY CHANGES HIS MIND

So Far Nothing Has Occurred To Indicate That There Will Be Any Change in the Figures Already Given Out.

Frankfort, Ky., December 4.—(Special.) The state board of election commissioners met in the office of the secretary of state here this morning to canvass the returns. Judge Thomas F. Hargis, Frank Peake, Willard Mitchell and ex-Governor McCreary represented William Goebel and the other democratic candidates, while A. E. Willson, Helm Bruce and General Dan Lindsey represented W. S. Taylor and the republican ticket.

About three hundred mountaineers came in town this morning, but they have been well behaved, and have caused no trouble. The alleged fighting men who were supposed to be coming to aid Goebel have not appeared, and there is no danger of trouble from present indications. About forty of the "soldier" citizens returned tonight.

Senator DeBoe, General Taylor and the republican leaders express confidence in the result, and believe that Taylor and the entire ticket will be given the certificates. Should this be the action of the board, it is not believed that Goebel and his followers will attempt to contest the matter further, as it is doubted if democratic members of the legislature could be enlisted in a contest under the circumstances.

Goebel and his ticket express equal confidence in the result, and say the passing of the five counties by the board today indicates that the board will hear the contests, and is inclined to them.

Fifty-one counties were canvassed by the board during the day out of a total of 119 in the state. Of these fifty-one counties five, as has been stated, were passed over to be considered immediately upon conclusion of the work of the canvassing board.

All Commissioners Present.

The counties passed over are: Christian, Fleming, Green, Harlan and Harrison. The board met at 11.30 o'clock, in the office of Secretary of State Finley, all three members, ex-Chief Justice Pryor, of the state supreme court; W. T. Ellis and C. B. Pyntz, being present. No time was wasted, and immediately the board got down to business. There was a clash between the commissioners and Secretary of State Finley, who by virtue of his office acted as custodian of the certificates received from the county boards of election.

"We are ready for the returns, Mr. Finley," said Judge Pryor.

"Adair county," replied the secretary, handing out an envelope.

"Why don't you give us the returns from the entire state?" inquired Mr. Ellis.

"I am custodian of these returns," replied Mr. Finley, "and as such I prefer to keep them in my own hands. I don't mean that the board would for an instant misuse them, but as they are in my charge, and I am responsible for them, I cannot give them up except as they are required by the board."

"They are the property of the board, Mr. Finley," replied Mr. Ellis, "and the board has all the right in the world to have them one by one or all at once as it may elect. I am willing that you should be joint custodian of the records while they are in the possession of the board, but I consider even that a concession on the part of the board."

Consults Legal Adviser.

"I must decline to hand them over," was Mr. Finley's reply, "and I request leave to consult with my legal advisers."

Mr. Ellis waived his hand in assent, and after a short talk with Augustus Wilson, of Louisville, the attorney acting for the republican party, Mr. Finley turned around, remarking: "I will waive the point, Mr. Ellis. Here are the returns," and he handed them out.

This was practically the only argument that occurred during the day, and it was carried on without bitterness or discourtesy on either side.

Once begun the canvass went on rapidly, thirteen counties being disposed of when the board adjourned at 1 o'clock for dinner. It reconvened at 2:30 and within three hours thirty-eight counties, including the five that were passed, were canvassed. The board will meet again at 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The first county over which any trouble arose was Christian, which gave 2,816 votes to Goebel and 3,471 to Taylor. It was passed on account of alleged irregularities in the precinct of Hopkinsville, which will be made the subject of discussion before the contesting board tomorrow or Wednesday. Fleming county was the next county laid over for future argument. The county commissioners first certified to 1,958 votes for Goebel and 1,890 for Taylor. They later discovered errors in the count and sent a substitute certificate giving Goebel 1,771 and Taylor 1,665. The county was passed by mutual consent of democrats and republicans.

Green county was passed on account of alleged irregularities in the Brentwood precinct.

Democrats Enter Objections.

When Harlan county was called Judge Hargis, acting as chief adviser for the democratic party, arose and asked that the county be passed on account of irregularities, the nature of which, he declared, he was unable to state, being in ignorance concerning them. He knew there were some, however. The county was passed as he requested, the republicans offering no objection.

The election commissioners of Harrison county had sent two certificates footing up differently because of trouble at Cynthiana. This was on account of an injunction issued against them by Judge Kimbrough ordering them to certify for all the republican candidates. The first certificate was filed in accordance with the injunction. The injunction being dissolved, a second certificate was filed, making a difference of 133 votes in Taylor's count.

It will probably take the board the greater part of tomorrow to canvass the returns of the remaining counties and it will then resolve itself into a contesting board, adjourn to the large hall in which the legislature meets and for a time vocal fireworks will be in order. The real work that will count for the election of Goebel or Taylor will begin then and every inch will be fought fiercely by both sides. There was nothing in the work of today that will count for much unless it be the decision of the commissioners in the canvass of Bracken county. Here the polls were closed when twenty-three democrats and six republicans were waiting to vote, all desiring to vote the straight party ticket. They were at the polls in time to vote, but the supply of regular ballots had been exhausted and their votes were refused. The county commissioners asked that the votes be admitted. The board denied the request, as it had no power to go behind the certified returns. In the canvass of Breckinridge county it was discovered that two certificates of election had been filed, the county officers desiring to alter the count given in their first certificate. Commissioner Ellis asked the attorneys to declare themselves on this point, as it might be of importance later on. He wanted to know if the attorneys were of the opinion that the county officers had a right to corrections at a date subsequent to the original filing of the certificate. The democrats said nothing and the republicans assented audibly.

The counties canvassed today gave Goebel 74,164; Taylor 68,978.

ANGEL CHILDREN.

Is there any happier woman in this world than that mother whose each successive little one seems to her but one more darling angel to continually lift her thoughts toward the sunshine of perfect happiness? But sorry is the lot of that poor mother to whom motherhood has ceased to be a cause of rejoicing, but has become instead a burden to be dreaded and looked forward to with melancholy and apprehension.

"About three months before our last baby was born (which is our fourth), writes Mrs. Nellie Carl, of Myrtlepoint, Coos Co., Oregon, "my health was very poor. I had been troubled for about eight years with female disease. I doctored with good physicians but obtained no relief, so I wrote to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, and was advised to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I did so, and am happy to say my health began to improve and I did my work up to the last, and felt splendid.

"I got along finely during confinement, and have the healthiest baby I ever saw. When he was three months old he weighed eighteen pounds: he is now seven months old and weighs twenty-four pounds. I can say I have had no return of my old troubles. I thank you very much for the good you have done me."

Any woman may write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., a statement of her case, which will be considered in absolute confidence by this physician who stands among the foremost specialists of the century in the treatment of women's diseases. He will send her (in a plain, sealed envelope) sound, sensible, valuable advice free of all charge.

Dr. Pierce's great thousand-page, illustrated Common Sense Medical Adviser will be sent free, paper-bound, for 21 one-cent stamps, to pay the cost of mailing only, or cloth-bound for 31 stamps.

SIX PERSONS ARE KILLED

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS RUN TOGETHER NEAR DENVER.

Narrow Gauge Sleeper, Filled with People, Is Mashed Into Splinters

Denver, Col., December 4.—A rear-end collision occurred between two passenger trains on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad this morning, in which six persons were killed outright and several others were seriously injured. The accident happened at English switch, about six miles east of Salida, at 6 a. m.

Train No. 5, the narrow-gauge train for Grand Junction, Durango and New Mexico points, which left Denver last night, had been flagged at that switch and had stopped, owing to an obstruction at a bridge. Standard gauge train No. 15, for Glenwood Springs, was following, and failing to get a signal to slow up, plunged into the rear of the narrow-gauge sleeper for Durango, which was filled with passengers. The Pullman was thoroughly splintered up and the coach ahead was also wrecked. Those killed and injured were in those cars.

MORTUARY.

D. C. Oliver, Macon, Ga.

Macon, Ga., December 4.—Mr. D. C. Oliver, receiver for Adams & Harper, was stricken with heart disease while auctioning off the goods of the firm today and died with a few minutes. Mr. Oliver was from Athens, Ga., and has filled many positions of trust.

Bernard Doris, Augusta, Ga.

Augusta, Ga., December 4—(Special.)—Mr. Bernard Doris died here tonight after a short illness at an advanced age. He was at one time prominent in politics; was a confederate veteran and widely known through Georgia and Carolina.

MONEY NEEDED TO RUN GOVERNMENT

Secretary of the Treasury Submits Estimates to the House.

COVER THE YEAR OF 1901

Expenses Exceed Those of 1900 by More Than $34,000,000.

WHERE THE CASH IS TO BE SPENT

Among the Estimates Are Sums To Be Used in Improving Southern Waterways.

Washington, December 4.—The secretary of the treasury today transmitted to the house of representatives estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. The aggregate of the appropriations estimated for is $631,081,994, an increase over the appropriations for the present fiscal year of $34,235,024. Following is the total recapitulation by departments of the estimates for next year, including appropriations for the fiscal year, cents omitted.

Estimates for 1901—Legislative, $9,936,257; executive, $257,140; state department, $2,133,278; treasury department, $162,171,442; war department, $190,112,851; navy department, $76,409,690; interior department, $174,660,841; postoffice department, $4,581,685; department of agriculture, $4,406,257; department of labor, $172,980; department of justice, $6,279,570. Grand total, $631,081,994.

Appropriations for 1900—Legislative, $10,423,152; executive, $215,708; state department, $24,039,618; treasury department, $165,891,410; war department, $163,088,258; navy department, $51,925,200; interior department, $167,502,515; postoffice department, $1,539,851; department of agriculture, $3,726,094; department of labor, $172,980; department of justice, $8,322,077. Grand total, $596,846,970.

Among the estimates for the next fiscal year are the following:

Government buildings at Brunswick, Ga., $25,000; Elizabeth City, N. C., $25,000; Newport News, Va., $65,000; Tampa, Fla., $100,000; Winston, N. C., $25,000; quarantine station, Savannah, Ga., $30,000. Light and fog signal station, Ragged Point, Va., $20,000; rebuilding same at northwest point Royal shoals, North Carolina, $30,000; light vessel, Cape Lookout shoals, North Carolina, $90,000; Cape Fear light, North Carolina, $35,000; Hillsboro inlet light station, Florida, $90,000; Cape San Blas light station, Florida, $15,000; Sand Island light station, Alabama, $65,000; Sabine bank light station, Texas, $80,000; light and fog signal station, Sabine Pass, Tex., $40,000. Navy yard at Norfolk, $1,649,000, increase $1,000,000; naval station Port Royal, S. C., $882,000, increase $735,000; naval station, Key West, $117,000; navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., $29,500; dredging dry Tortugas, Fla., $200,000. Improvement of Chickamauga and Chattanooga national park, $60,000; Shiloh national military park, $55,000; Vicksburg national park, $65,000 Improving waterway from Norfolk, Va., to the sounds of North Carolina, $200,000; Congaree river, South Carolina, $100,000; Black Warrior river, Alabama, $140,500; Warrior and Tombigbee rivers, Alabama and Mississippi, $440,000; Pensacola river and Horn Island harbor, Mississippi, $267,000. Harbor improvements of James river, Virginia, $200,000; Cape Fear river, $200,000; Coosa river, $560,000; St. Johns river, Florida, $434,000.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's sig. is on each box.

YOUNG IS STILL ADVANCING

Americans Are Received by the Natives with Brass Bands.

Manila, December 4.—An Associated Press dispatch from Santa Cruz, province of South Ilocos, forwarded by courier to San Fabian, says that General Young, with three troops of the Third cavalry and Major Peyton C. March's battalion of the Thirty-thir infantry, arrived at Santa Cruz today. The Americans left Hamapacan, province of Union, this morning, expecting to have a hard fight at Tagudin, in South Ilocos province, but they found on arriving there that 600 rebels under General Tino had evacuated thirty-six hours before, deserting an almost impregnable position.

The insurgents had been intrenched at Tagudin, on the north side of the river, where a hundred well disciplined troops could have slaughtered a whole brigade, crossing the river with men up to the arm pits in water.

The residents of Tagudin received the Americans outside the town with a brass band. They had been robbed of almost everything by the insurgents and were glad to welcome friendly and protecting troops.

MAILS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Extracts from Report of the Postmaster General.

Washington, December 4.—The postmaster general, in his report, after showing the abuse of the privilege accorded to second-class matter, his views having been given in a dispatch yesterday, shows an excess of expenditures over receipts as follows:

Ordinary postal revenue	$ 93,734,719 57
Receipts from money order business	1,286,664 60
Total receipts from all sources	95,021,384 17
Total expenditures for the year	101,632,160 92
Excess of expenditures over receipts	6,610,776 75

He then tells of the establishment of the postal service in the new island possessions of the United States and in Cuba, giving military postal expenditures.

In speaking of rural free delivery, he says that in Great Britain increased postal receipts makes many of the new deliveries almost self-supporting; says farm lands are enhanced by free delivery and better prices for products are obtained, through more direct communication with the markets and prompter information of their state, and thinks the same will be the case in this country.

There has been an increase of $20,000,000 in the amount of domestic money orders issued—a greater increase than ever before recorded in one year.

RATE MAKERS NOW IN SESSION

The Southeastern Mississippi Valley Freight Association Meets.

Nashville, December 4.—The Southeastern Mississippi Valley Freight Association met here today, Chairman W. P. Wasnburn presiding. Speaking of the work before the association an official said tonight:

"We are considering all freight rates to and from all points with a view of a general revision, but will not change the relative position of the various cities as to rates. Instead of making any change of this character, the roads will strive to equalize rates as between the different points.

"Today we spent most of the time in a discussion of the commodity rates, carried as special rates outside of the regular classification. Many articles taking this special classification will be acted upon and restored to their former basis, which change, of course, will carry an advance in rates. Many of these commodity rates will be abolished, as by the Central Traffic Association, where we feel that the roads are not receiving enough for their haul. The advances will vary upon the different articles, taking various classifications, and will range from 5 to 25 per cnt. There are several classes, however, that will not be touched by this meeting."

ENGLAND ANXIOUS FOR WAR NEWS

Latest Accounts of Battle at Modder River Unsatisfactory.

GREAT ANXIETY FOR METHUEN

Mafeking Is Known To Have Been Safe on November 24.

ENCOUNTER WAS A STUBBORN ONE

Accounts from the Front Show That the British and the Boer Alike Fought with Great Bravery Throughout the Day.

London, December 5.—There is little further news from the seat of war. Even the latest accounts of the battle of Modder river fail to give an intelligent idea of what happened. There is a feeling of disappointment and a continuing anxiety respecting General Lord Methuen.

Mafeking is safe, or was on November 24th. The British had captured twenty-five burghers of Commandant Dutoit's force.

An Associated Press dispatch from Durban says that persons arriving there from Pretoria assert that the Boers are full of confidence and are well prepared for a six months' siege of Pretoria.

Patrioti demonstrations in the theaters and music halls of London continue unabated. There was a remarkable scene at the Empire last evening when Mrs. Brown Potter recited a poem called "Ordered to the Front," with soldiers and sailors grouped around her on the stage. On each side of Mrs. Potter stood a sailor, one carrying the American and the other the British flag. When the curtain fell and rose again to an encore she tied the two flags together amid loud cheering, the entire audience rising and singing "God Save the Queen." Lord Rothschild and a number of other prominent men were in the house.

Julian Ralph, describing in The Daily Mail this morning the battle at Modder river, says:

"I can testify that the British never once saw the enemy, yet they were not able to raise hand or foot without being riddled.

"Despite all this, however, the day belonged to the artillery. The infantry never advanced two paces during this day of hell. The shells of our twenty guns were actually planted in the enemy's trenches and broke the heart of the Boers, for after dark they retreated."

The Times has the following from Frere camp, dated Wednesday, November 29th:

"The Boer camp at Colenso is visible from a point near Chieveley. It is a strong position and difficult for a direct front attack."

The Cape Town correspondent of The Standard says:

"The government intends at an early date to send one of the ministers to England to urge upon the imperial authorities the acceptance of the Cape cabinet's views regarding the final settlement after the war."

The special correspondent of The Daily News with General Methuen, telegraphing from Modder river on the day after the battle, says:

"I hear that the Boers are in full retreat to Bloemfontein."

Negro Fireman Dies of Injuries.

Greensboro, N. C., December 4.—The fireman of a passenger train, a negro, who had both legs broken in a collision on the Southern here yesterday, died after having both legs amputated.

My Hair Was Coming Out

"About a year ago my hair was coming out very fast. I bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor to stop this. It not only stopped the falling, but also made my hair grow very rapidly, until now it is 45 inches in length and very thick."—Mrs. A. Boydston, Atchison, Kans., July 25, 1899.

It Feeds the Hair

Have you ever thought why your hair is falling out? It is because you are starving your hair. If this starvation continues your hair will continue to fall.

There is one good hair food. It is Ayer's Hair Vigor. It goes right to the roots of the hair and gives them just the food that they need. The hair stops falling, becomes healthy, and grows thick and long.

Ayer's Hair Vigor will do another thing, also: it always restores color to faded or gray hair.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Write the Doctor

If you do not obtain all the benefits you desire from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it. He will tell you just the right thing to do, and will send you his book on the Hair and Scalp if you request it. Address,

Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

CENTRAL CASE IN SUPREME COURT

Argument Begun Yesterday Morning in Famous Railroad Suit.

TERRELL AND LAMAR SPEAK

Judge Lawson and Judge J. S. Turner Conclude This Morning.

BOTH SIDES CONFIDENT OF DECISION

The Decision Will Be the First Construing a Troublesome Section of the Constitution.

The case of the state against the Central of Georgia Railroad Company for alleged violation of the constitution in restraining or attempting to restrain competition was begun before the supreme court yesterday morning. The appeal was made from the decision of Judge Hart, of the Ocmulgee circuit, who held that the Central in purchasing the Middle Georgia and Atlantic had not defeated or lessened competition at Milledgeville.

The case was opened yesterday morning for the state by Attorney General Joseph M. Terrell. He was followed by Joseph Lamar, of Augusta, for the Central railroad, both of whom went into the facts of the case in an extensive manner.

Judge Lawson, of Eatonton, who is retained by the Central, began his argument yesterday afternoon, but was interrupted by the adjournment of court, and will finish this morning.

Judge J. S. Turner, of the state prison commission, the leading counsel for the people of Eatonton, will close the argument for the state in a review of the case this morning.

The closing argument for the railroad will be made by Hoke Smith, who is engaged by the Southern in a suit in Judge Speer's court similar in many respects to the one now on review, and who requested the privilege of filing a brief along with the attorneys for the Central.

The counsel for the state in their contention that the Central has violated section 5800 of the code are confident that the decision of the lower court will be reversed, while the representatives of the railroad are equally certain the decision rendered by Judge Hart will be sustained.

The decision of the supreme court is looked forward to with interest, as it will be the first decision construing that section of the constitution which the representatives of the state claim has been violated.

The case of the state against the Trust Company of Georgia et al, sent up from Atlanta, while dissimilar in many respects from the suit now pending, may be determined in the precedent established by the supreme court.

The people of Eatonton claim that in purchasing what they assert was a rival road entering that town, the Central has injured the business of the place irreparably. On the other hand, the argument of the counsel for the Central is that the deal not only did not defeat competition in the sense of the constitution, but that it did Eatonton good from many points of view.

MAYOR SAYS COAL WEIGHTS SHORT

Continued from First Page.

if nothing is wrong?" demanded the mayor.

Ordinance Referred.

The ordinance which was marked as having come from Alderman Kilpatrick, was referred to the ordinance committee with instructions to report to the next meeting of council.

The talk made by the mayor and the seriousness of the intimated charges caused no little comment during the meeting of council. There was considerable surprise that such methods should have been resorted to by any coal dealer.

Mayor Woodward was seen and positively declined to make public the name of the coal dealers referred to or to tell the name of the buyer. He said that an amount of coal equal to the shortage had been delivered by the dealer.

When the ordinance comes before the committee there will doubtless be developments, because it is not likely that the coal dealers of the city will allow an intimation of such a serious charge to be made without taking steps to prove that the practice is not general.

What the Coal Dealers Say.

A number of prominent coal dealers were seen after the meeting of council, and each one who was told of the action that council had taken declared that an injustice was done by withholding the name of the dealer said to have made use of imitation weigher's certificates.

R. O. Campbell declared that he had never before heard of such a thing, and stated that he did not believe that it was a universal practice among coal dealers.

"I am glad council took action," said Mr. Campbell, "but I am sorry the name of the offender was not made public, because it casts a reflection on every dealer in the city. I know that the leading dealers regret such things as much as any one"

H. L. Francis said he had not heard of the action of council, and said he thought there must be some mistake on the part of the mayor. He was glad council had taken action, and thought an injustice had been done the dealers by the statement that it was understood that all the dealers made use of the alleged practice.

Other dealers joined in with these statements, and all regretted the occurrence. One dealer said that he thought the city should have an inspector who could force any driver to go to the city scales and have his load weighed and verified, and if it was found that the dealer's weight and those of the weigher differed, the offender should be fined.

The matter aroused no little interest, and the meeting of the committee for the consideration of the ordinance will be lively.

ORDINANCE AGAINST DUPLICATING CERTIFICATES.

The ordinance to prevent the use of duplicate city weigher's certificates by coal dealers and dealers in other articles that pass over the city scales, is as follows:

An ordinance to prevent the use of duplicate certificates of weight made by public weighers.

1. Be it resolved, by the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, That on and after the passage of this ordinance it shall be unlawful for any person or firm dealing in such articles as are liable to go over the public scales of the city to have or to give certificates in imitation of the certificates given by the public weighers, either in form or wording. Anyone violating the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction before the city recorder, be fined not less than $100 or serve not less than thirty days on the public works, either or both, in the discretion of the recorder.

2. All laws in conflict are hereby repealed.

BILL INTRODUCED IN HOUSE

Commemorates the Valor of the Men of Three Great Armies.

Washington, December 4.—Representative Grovenor, of Ohio, today introduced the following bill for the erection of a memorial arch on the Chickamauga battlefield:

"Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That as the crowning work of the establishment of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military park, which embraces seven battlefields, upon which served three great armies and large forces representing all the other main armies of the north and the south, the secretary of war is hereby authorized and directed to erect at Chattanooga, Tenn., under the provision of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National park commission and their engineer, upon such site as the said secretary may deem most suitable, a memorial arch to be known as the arch of nationality, to commemorate the heroism of the American soldier and the complete union which has resulted from the joint military service of all sections in the war with Spain. The several dimensions of the arch shall not be less than those of the Arch de Triomphe, in Paris, and its main portions shall be constructed of massive blocks of granite.

"Sec. 2. The design for the arch shall be procured by a commission consisting of the secretary of war, the chief engineers, the chairman of the military committees of the two houses of congress, and the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park commission and their engineer, in such manner as the commission may determine, and the erection of the arch shall proceed under the supervision of the park commission, directed by the secretary of war.

"Sec. 3. Upon the inner walls, supporting the arches, ways and the walls of the inner chambers, among other appropriate historical records shall be affixed bronze tablets with complete rosters of all the armies operating in the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National park, designating those in the organizations of each state, together with a roster of the governors and the state commissions of the twenty-six states which have assisted in determining the lines of battle and in erecting the monuments of their states, and in the general work of establishing the park.

"Sec. 4. To enable the secretary of war to carry forward this work, after the adoption of the designs, the sum of $300,000 is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the limit of the cost of the arch is fixed at that sum, including the cost of the site.

Suit Can Be Withdrawn.

Washington, December 4.—In the court of claims today one feature of the case of the Atlantic Construction Company against the government was decided in favor of the claimant. Some time ago the claimant asked leave to discontinue the suit, which was opposed by counsel for the government. The case was argued recently and today the court held that the suit might be withdrawn.

Awards at Export Exposition.

Boston, December 4.—Walter Baker & Co., limited, Dorchester, Mass., have just received from the judges of the National Export exposition, in Philadelphia, the highest awards on all the preparations of cocoa and chocolate exhibited by them. This famous company, now the largest manufacturers of cocoa and chocolate in the world, have received the highest awards from the great international and other expositions held during the last fifty years in Europe and America.

CUBAN CENSUS COMPLETED.

General Sanger Will Turn His Attention to Porto Rico.

Washington, December 4.—General Sanger has made the important announcement that the Cuban census has been completed. He is at present at Matanzas and the news of the end of the work is contained in a cablegram from that place received by Secretary Root. The dispatch shows that the census was finished November 30th, the exact date fixed by the original order from Secretary Root. His next work is a census of Porto Rico.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of PAZO OINTMENT to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days, the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly.

This is a new discovery and is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure no pay. Price 50 cents.

If your druggist don't keep it in stock send us 50 cents in postage stamps and we will forward same by mail.

Manufactured by Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Miller Captured in Montreal.

Chicago, December 4.—In a telegram received here tonight at the local offices of the Mooney and Boland Detective Agency, the capture of William F. Miller, accused of having been connected with the Franklin syndicate swindle in New York, was announced as having been effected at Montreal by the agency's operatives who have been in pursuit of the fugitive since his disappearance ten days ago.

"The Least Hair Casts a Shadow."

A single drop of poison blood will, unless checked in time, make the whole impure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great leader in blood purifiers. It casts no shadow, but brings sunshine and health into every household.

Dyspepsia—*"For six months my system was out of order with dyspepsia and impure blood. Spent lots of money in vain, but Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me thoroughly." Jos. S. Zauba, Genoa, Neb.*

Eruptions—*"I had annoying eruptions caused by impure blood, and physicians' treatment failed to benefit. Hood's Sarsaparilla removed them and I am no longer annoyed." W. R. Hudson, Natrona, Pa.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOTEL EMPIRE

Broadway and 63d St., New York City.

A Perfect Home, Alike for the Tourist and Business Man.

ACCESSIBLE MODERN FIREPROOF

An extensive library of choice literature has just been added.

Orchestra Concerts Every Evening.

Delightfully and conveniently located, within ten minutes of the amusement and shopping centers.

EUROPEAN PLAN, $1.50 PER DAY UP.

Electric cars to all parts of the city pass its doors. Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated Railway station one minute's walk from the hotel.

Write for our book, "The Empire Illustrated."

W. JOHNSON QUINN, Proprietor.

ROBERTS OF UTAH IS NOT SWORN IN

Continued from First Page.

speaker, addressing him, "the gentleman will step aside."

Holds Out for His Rights.

"I do so," replied Mr. Roberts, "with the understanding that by my action I waive none of my rights."

"None of the gentleman's rights will be lost," said the speaker, and Mr. Roberts thereupon retired quietly to his seat. There was no demonstration on the floor or in the gallery.

The remaining members were then sworn in, after which Mr. Taylor immediately offered his resolution to refer the case of Mr. Roberts to a special committee. The resolution was as follows:

"Whereas, it is charged that Brigham H. Roberts, a representative-elect to the fifty-sixth congress from the state of Utah, is ineligible to a seat in the house of representative, and,

"Whereas, such a charge is made through a member of the house on his responsibility as such a member, and on the basis, as he asserts, of public records, affidavits and papers evidencing such ineligibility,

"Resolved, That the question of the prima facie right of Brigham H. Roberts to be sworn in as a representative from the state of Utah in the fifty-sixth congress as well as his final right to a seat therein as such representative, be referred to a special committee of nine members of the house to be appointed by the speaker; and until such committee shall report upon and the house decide such question and right, the said Brigham H. Roberts shall not be sworn in or be permitted to occupy a seat in this house; and said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers and examine witnesses on oath in relation to the subject matter of this resolution."

An agreement was then reached by which the consideration of the resolution should be postponed until tomorrow after the reading of the president's message. The excitement thereupon quickly subsided and many of the spectators left the galleries.

After the usual committee to notify the president and senate of the organization of the house had been named, Mr. Dalzell, republican, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution for the adoption of the rules of the last congress, which, after a brief debate in which Messrs. Bailey, Richardson and Hepburn took part, was adopted by a vote of 177 to 158.

The drawing of seats then occurred, Mr. Adamson, of Georgia, securing the seat occupied by Speaker Crisp in the fifty-first congress, and Mr. Bailey a conspecuous place near his old seat. Mr. Richardson was given his old seat.

PROFESSORS

Liebreich, of BERLIN, Bogoslowsky, of MOSCOW, Althaus, of LONDON, Pouchet and Lancereaux, of PARIS, the NEW YORK Medical Journal, Medical News, etc., etc.,

RECOMMEND

"APENTA"

Natural Aperient Water for systematic treatment in constipation, bilious troubles and obesity, because it does not give rise to subsequent constipation.

ast Hair
a Shado ."
drop of poison
unless checke in
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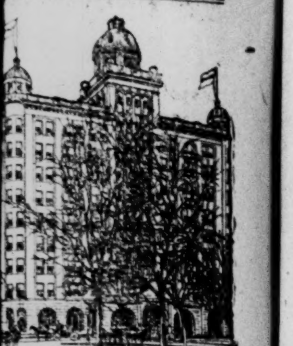

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ATLANTA GETS NEXT CONFERENCE OF THE NORTH GEORGIA METHODISTS

It Will Meet at Trinity Church Next Year--Rome and Elberton Also Extended Invitations.

CLOSING DAY AT LAGRANGE

Great Deal of Business Transacted at Last Session.

LIST OF APPOINTMENTS WAS READ

Reports Received and Acted Upon. Resolutions of Thanks to the Good People of LaGrange. Affecting Scenes at the Close.

LaGrange, Ga., December 4.—(Special.) The last day's session of the North Georgia conference met promptly at 9 o'clock this morning with Bishop Hendrix in the chair. The devotional services were conducted by Rev. W. A. Dodge.

The question, "Are all the preachers blameless in their lives and official administration?" was taken up where it was left off Saturday and completed.

A good deal of the morning exercises were taken up by the reading of reports.

The report of the Bible Society was read and adopted.

The reports of the church extension board and the Sunday school board were read and adopted.

Colonel George M. Napier read the report of the Sunday school board, which he closed with a few eloquent words in behalf of the Sunday school. T. W. Powell was put on the board in the place of R. M. McIntosh, deceased.

The committee on conference relations made its report, placing the following on the superannuated list: W. P. Rivers, J. W. Baker, G. G. Smith, W. T. Hamilton, J. A. Rosser, T. P. Langford, W. A. Parks, M. G. Hamby, J. W. G. Watkins, J. S. Moore, W. T. Norman, A. G. Worley, W. J. Cotter, W. D. Shea, C. L. Pattillo, R. W. Bigham, J. T. Curtis, H. M. Newton, W. M. D. Bond, T. A. Seals, G. C. Andrews, R R. Johnson, A. F. Nunn, T. F. Timmons, E. G. Murrah and J. L. Perryman.

J. A. Burtz, upon request, was located on account of bad health.

The report of the committee on the division of the conference was laid on the table.

Bishop Hendrix never misses an opportunity to get off his humor. This morning Dr. Heidt, the secretary, came in about ten minutes late. The bishop arose and in great dignity presented to the conference the late Dr. Heidt.

Next Meeting in Atlanta.

Under the question, "Where shall the session of the conference be held next year?" Dr. Stradley arose and invited it to Trinity church, Atlanta. It was also invited to Rome and to Elberton.

A lay deegate arose and said a deacon of the First Baptist church of LaGrange wanted LaGrange made its permanent place of meeting. It was quite apparent that the conference wanted to go to Trinity and the other invitations were withdrawn.

Dr. Stradley attempted to offer a resolution that Bishop Hendrix preside next year, but the bishop would not entertain it, whereupon Dr. Heidt announced:

"The bishop will not allow me to put the resolution, but I have no objection to you voting aye," and they voted.

Under question 17, the following were placed on the supernumerary list: W. G. Hansel, F. P. Brown, G. W. Morgan, J. E. Rorie and J. T. Richardson.

An Old Theory Exploded

FOOD NOT DIGESTED IN THE STOMACH.

This Organ Only Prepares It for Assimilation by the Intestines.

Until a few months ago the medical profession, as well as the public at large, have always believed that food was digested in the stomach; but thanks to science, they are now enabled to follow the whole process of digestion with their own eyes from the moment food enters the mouth until it is taken into the system, or carried off through the bowels. Heretofore all remedies for the cure of dyspepsia have been given with the idea of assisting the stomach to digest food, and the discovery that this organ does not digest it at all explains the cause of their failure to cure the disease, and its constant increase in spite of the thousand and one remedies used. Another and equally important discovery was also made; that there are three distinct kinds of dyspepsia, two of which require different remedies, and the remedy for one must be exactly opposite to that of the other in character. For instance, acid dyspepsia requires an alkaline treatment; indigestion an acid-treatment; these combined and given in one dose neutralize each other, consequently, cannot be given together with effect. The third and most dangerous of all (intestinal dyspepsia) requires a germicide which must be harmless, and yet strong enough to destroy the bacilli which cause the disease. Understanding this and knowing that they possess the only germicide which can be taken internally without injury, (Hyomei) the R. T. Booth Company have placed on the market a dyspepsia cure, and the only one made which treats every phase of the disease separately. That it has been a success is shown by the fact that they guarantee it; something never done before, and agree to return the money if a cure is not effected.

Hyomei Dyspepsia Cure Is Sold by All Druggists.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

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THE R. T. BOOTH CO., Ithaca, N. Y.

The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the north Georgia conference that its annual sessions be held not later than the third week in November."

There was also a resolution asking the bishops to try and conform their work to this request.

The Legal Conference.

Here the ecumenical conference suspended and the legal conference convened, with Dr. W. F. Cook in the chair. Quite a lot of routine work was gone through with by this conference. Dr. W. F. Cook was re-elected president for the next year. Dr. Lovejoy and J.F. Lowe were elected vice presidents.

Upon the ecumenical conference resuming work, Dr. J. W. Heidt and B. B. Crew were elected trustees of the Wesleyan Christian Advocate.

Rev. A. J. Moncrief, pastor of the First Baptist church, was presented to the conference.

The report of the Epworth League board was read and adopted

W. A. Parks was made treasurer, to whom money for the Bible Society can be sent.

Dr. Glenn was re-elected editor of The Wesleyan Christian Advocte.

M. G. Cofer resigned from the board of Epworth League and J. G. Logan was elected in his stead.

The report of the committee on Sabbath observance was read by E. R. Cook and adopted.

The auditors of the accounts of the board of education reported that they found all accounts correctly kept.

Dr. W. R. Lovejoy and Mr. Asa Candler were made representatives of this body to the ecumenical conference of foreign missions, New York city, April 21st to May 1st, 1900.

The committee to audit the accounts of P. A. Heard, treasurer of the Widows and Orphans' Aid Society, reported all correct.

Resolution Was Tabled.

The following resolution was offered but was laid on the table:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference that the claim of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, upon the United States government for compensation for injuries done to its property during the civil war as procured by Messrs. Barbee and Smith as agents of said church, is a just and equitable one, and should be allowed by said government; but that the means used by said agents to procure favorable action by the senate of the United States upon the same were wholly unwarranted by any rule of right and should be emphatically repudiated by the next general conference and such other action taken by the same as will free the church from all suspicion of any complicity in the wrongful acts of said agent.

"Resolved, That we heartily commend the action of the Rev. W. P. Lovejoy in withdrawing from the book committee as a protest against their continued indorsement of the action of said agent in relation to said claim. W. W. Turner, George M. Napier, T. C. Betterton and H. G. Johnson

Some time after the above resolution had been laid on the table the conference realized that perhaps it had not done the proper thing toward Dr. Lovejoy, and the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That we heartily indorse the action of Dr. W. P. Lovejoy in resigning from the book committee because of their approval of the action of the book agents in connection with the publishing house claim against the United States."

Resolutions of Thanks.

Before the adjournment for the dinner hour, the following resolution was read and adopted by a rising vote:

"Resolved, That in view of the untiring efforts and ample provision made by Dr. W. R. Foote, Rev. A. C. Thomas, George W. Morgan, Professor Leon P. Smith and other members of the local committee of entertainment for the comfort of the preachers and delegates and the work of the conference we express our heartfelt thanks and sincerest gratitude.

"That the princely hospitality and unvarying courtesy of the good people of LaGrange, members of our own and of other churches, will never be by us forgotten. We express our hearty thanks and deepest appreciation to the citizens of the beautiful city of LaGrange.

"We return thanks to the pastors of all the churches for their many courtesies.

"We thank our secretaries for their excellent work so freely given to us as a labor of love.

"We express our appreciation of the accurate reports given in the local and metropolitan press.

"We thank the railroads for reduced rates given us and the ample provision made for our transportation to and from the conference session.

"ELLERSON R. COOK.
"R. F. EAKES.
"M. L. TROUTMAN, JR."

At half-past 2 o'clock conference again convened, with Bishop Hendrix in the chair. After the religious exercises, by special request of the bishop Miss Lilian Johnson sweetly rendered that beautiful song, "I'll Go Where You Want Me to Go."

Then by special request of the bishop, Professor A. M. Smith and wife touchingly and sweetly sang "I Want to Go there, Don't You?" Professor and Mrs. Smith almost had the whole conference shouting. All over the house loud "Amens!" and "Hallelujahs!" were coming spontaneously from the hearts of men touched by the perfect rendition of this sweet song.

The Appointments Read.

A few minutes after 3 o'clock Bishop Hendrix began to read out the appointments.

A great majority of the preachers left on the afternoon train. A few, however, are still here.

All of LaGrange, regardless of denomination, is rejoicing that the conference was held here and is ready to entertain it next year if it will but return. The Baptist deacon expressed the sentiment of the town when he entered a request that the conference make LaGrange a permanent meeting place. Our people feel that the impression left by these holy men will not be soon effaced.

Following are the appointments:

Athens District—J. B. Robins.

Athens—First Church—J. W. Heidt.
Oconee Street—H. L. Embry.
Whitehall—H. A. Norman, supply.
Athens Circuit—A. A. Sullivan.
Center Mission—F. L. Church.
Watkinsville—A. J. Hughes.
Farmington—J. T. Robins.
Winterville—W. L. Pierce.
Lexington—W. A. Farris.
Greenesboro—F. D. Cantrell.
Greene Circuit—W. C. Davis.
White Plains and Siloam—A. W. Williams.
Norwood—J. A. Timmerman.
Crawfordville—W. S. Robison.
Washington—W. F. Cook.
Broad River—Simeon Shaw.
Little River—J. E. Rosser.
Woodville and Mission—J. M. Armstrong, supply.
Wesleyan College—W. B. Bonnell, Prof.

North Atlanta District—R. J. Bigham.

First Church—Walker Lewis.
Payne Memorial—J. B. Allen.
Grace—J. E. Dickey.
Merritts Avenue—R. F. Eakes.
St. James—F. G. Hughes.
St. Luke—G. D. Stone.
Asbury—J. R. Speck.
Inman Park—P. M. Ryburn.
Atlanta Mission—W. F. Robison and E. J. Dempsey.
Epworth—Fletcher Walton.
Decatur—T. C. Betterton.
Atlanta Heights—A. B. Sanders.
Marietta—W. W. Wadsworth.
Acworth—W. A. Simmons.
Cobb Circuit—J. L. Ware.
Woodstock—H. M. Strozier.
Battle Hill Circuit—R. E. L. Timmons.
Canton and Walesca—A. S. Harris and R. W. Rogers.
Wesleyan Advocate—W. F. Glenn.
Preachers' Aid Society—C. A. Evans.
Reinhardt Normal College—R. W. Rogers.
Superintendent Orphans' Home—G. W. Griner.

South Atlanta District—W. P. Lovejoy.

Trinity—W. B. Stradley.
Walker Street—B. F. Fraser.
St. Paul—H. L. Edmondson.
Park Street—J. T. Daves.
St. John—F. P. Spencer.
Kirkwood and East End—C. C. Cary.
East Atlanta—W. O. Butler.
East Point—W. A. Dodge.
Jackson—S. B. Ledbetter.
Fayetteville—Loy Warwick.
Inman—N. E. McBrayer.
Flovilla—T. S. Edwards.
Jenkinsburg—L. H. Green.
Locust Grove—J. M. Fowler.
Stockbridge—J. W. Hunt.
McDonough—F. S. Heard.
College Park—P. A. Heard.
Orphans' Home Agent—H. L. Crumley.
Secretary Board of Education—J. D. Hammond.
Wesleyan College—J. W. Roberts, Pres.
General Colporteur—E. M. Stanton.

Augusta District—J. R. King.

St. John—T. R. Kendall.
St. James—H. C. Christian.
Broadway—S. R. England.
Asbury—R. B. O. England.
St. Luke—H. J. Ellis
Woodlawn—L. W. Rivers.
Richmond Circuit—E. H. Wood.
Grovetown—H. D. Pace.
Appling—H. M. Smith.
Belair Mission—T. R. Kendall, Jr.
Harlem—J. T. Lowe.
Thomson—C. S. Owens.
Messena—J. H. Baley.
Warrenton—C. S. Wright.
Culverton—J. R. Lewis.
Sparta—W. S. Stevens
Hancock—W. Dunbar.
Milledgeville—J. H. Mashburn.
Baldwin—W. T. Caldwell.
South Baldwin—Z. Speer.
Paine Institute—R. L. Campbell, Prof.

Carrollton District—T. J. Christian.

Carrollton—J. R. McCleskey.
Carrollton Circuit—J. S. L. Sappington.
Bowden—H. W. Morris.
Whitesberg Mission—T. E. Davenport.
Winston—J. H. Pace.
Douglasville—John Spier.
Austell and Lithia—J. A. Thurman.
Tallapoosa—A. G. Shankle.
Roofville—E. W. Jones.
Buchanan—C. P. Marchman.
Waco—J. W. Taylor.
Powder Springs—A. Lester.
Villa Rica and Temple—D. M. Edwards.
Yorkville Mission—G. P. Braswell, supply.
North Coweta Mission—J. T. Eakes.
Hutcheson High School—W. W. Gaines, President

Dahlonega District—E. R. Cook.

Dahlonega—C. M. Verdel.
Hiawassee Mission—
Lumpkin Mission—L. L. Landrum, supply, and another.
Cleveland—J. F. Tyson.
Clayton and Mission—J. M. Hawkins and R. H. Jay, supply.
Blairsville—D. B. Cantrell.
Ellijay and Mission—W. R. Stillwell, supply; J. F. Pettit, supply.
Jasper—J. H. Little.
Dawsonville—J. B. Legg, supply.
Clarksville and Turnersville Mission—J. D. Milton.
Young Harris Mission—J. A. Sharp and supply.
Blue Ridge—T. W. Rogers.
Demorest—J. O. Brown.
Morganton Mission—J. M. Watts, supply.
Loudsville Mission—C. W. Curry, supply.
Young Cave Mission—A. C. Ledford.
Ball Ground—D. C. Brown.
Birmingham—D. H. Groover, supply.
Young Harris College—J. A. Sharp, President.
J. S. Green Collegiate Institute—C. C. Spence, President.

Dalton District—B. P. Allen.

First Church—L. G. Johnson.
Hamilton Street—J. V. M. Morris.
Whitfield—J. W. Bailey.
Summerville and Trion—C. V. Weathers.
Spring Place—J. A. Sprayberry.
Murray Circuit—J. F. Balls.
Fairmount and Mission—A. H. S. Bugg.
Calhoun—S. A. Harris.
Adairsville—J. O. A. Grogan.
Tilton and Mission—S. Leake.
Subligna—J. E. Russell.
Lafayette—S. P. Wiggins.
Chickamauga and Mission—W. G. Crawley; R. R. Tatum, supply.
Lyerly—J. S. Embry.
Ringgold—Walter Millican.
Kingston—C. A. Jamison.
Tunnel Hill—F. M. C. Eads; W. G. Hanson, supernumerary.
Fairmount College—P. L. Stanton, president.

Elberton District—M. J. Cofer.

Elberton—S. R. Belk.
Pearl Mills Mission—B. H. Mobley.
Middleton—W. H. Cooper.
Bowman—S. H. Dimon.
Hartwell—Ford McRee.
Cokesbury—J. D. Turner.
Hart Mission—W. A. Cooper, supply.
Royston—J. A. Reynolds.
Carnesville—J. W. Gober.
Lavonia—A. C. Cantrell.
Toccoa—W. W. Brinsfield.
Toccoa Mission—L. P. Winter.
Danielsville—Frank Quillian.
Jefferson—H. B. Mays.
Harmony Grove—M. L. Troutman.
Homer—G. P. Gary.
Lincolnton and Mission—A. J. Sears, J. W. Yarbrough.
Maysville—H. F. Branham.

Gainesville District—M. L. Underwood.

First Church—A. C. Thomas.
Myrtle Street—A. A. Tilly.
Hall Circuit—John R. Jones.
Flowery Branch—J. W. Austin.
Buford—J. M. Tumlin.
Hoschton—J. P. Erwin.
Cumming—W. A. Mallory.
Winder—J. A. Quillian.
Bethlehem—W. A. Maxwell, supply.
Lawrenceville—T. J. Warlick.
Logansville—W. E. Arnold.
Monroe—W. T. Hunnicutt.
Norcross and Prospect—J. C. Atkinson.
Duluth—C. E. Marks.
Alpharetta—G. W. Barrett.
Roswell—J. G. Logan.
Belton and Mission—R. C. Cleckler.
Dacula—W. L. Singleton.

Griffin District—J. S. Bryan.

First Church—W. T. Irvine.
Hamilton—E. W. Ballenger.
Milner—G. W. Farr.
Zebulon—J. P. Burgess.
Molena Mission—J. H. House.
Barnesville—G. W. Yarbrough.
West Monroe—M. M. Walraven.
The Rock and Mission—J. B. Holland.
Culloden—E. K. Aiken.
Thomaston—H. W. Joiner.
Forsyth—W. M. Winn.
Forsyth Circuit—F. J. Mashburn.
Senoia—W. H. Speer.
Jonesboro—J. W. Stipe.
Hampton—T. P. Graham.

LaGrange District—J. W. Quillian.

First Church—A. W. Quillian.
West Point—H. M. Quillian.
West Point Circuit—J. A. Sewell.
Hogansville—B. P. Searcy.
Grantville—J. E. England.
Rocky Mount Mission—W. R. Kennedy.
Newnan—J. M. White.
Glenn—J. S. Askew.
Turin—H. R. Davies.
Franklin—F. R. Smith.
Palmetto and Fairburn—D. J. Myrick.
Palmetto Circuit—R. A. Seade.
Greenville and Trinity—T. F. Pierce.
Mountville—B. H. Trammell.
Chipley—J. M. Bowden.
Pine Mountain Mission—S. S. Cowan.
Woodbury—W. E. Tarpley.

Oxford District—W. R. Foote.

Midway—E. A. Gray.
Oxford—O. C. Simmons.
Conyers—J. L. Moon.
Conyers Circuit—G. M. Eakes.
Newborn—J. J. Ansley.
Social Circle—G. W. Duval.
Madison—W. F. Quillian.
Morgan—M. H. Eakes.
Rutledge Mission—J. N. Myers.
Shady Dale—A. D. Echols.
Eatonton—R. Toombs DuBose.
East Putnam—Crawford Jackson.
West Putnam—T. H. Gibson.
Monticello—W. B. Dillard.
Monticello Circuit—F. R. Seaborn.
Clinton—F. W. McCleskey.
Covington—J. M. Snow.
Lithonia—R. P. Martyn.
Stone Mountain and Clarksville—B. Sanders.
Emory College—H. S. Bradley, Julius Magath.
Students at College—C. C. Jarrell.

Rome District—J. F. Mixon.

First—J. H. Eakes.
Second—W. T. Hamby.
Third—W. F. Colley.
Howard Avenue—A. M. Pierce.
North Rome—J. F. Davis.
West Rome—C. H. Hartman.
Silver Creek—C. C. Davis, supply.
Cave Spring—W. B. Fox.
Cedartown—T. R. McCarty.
Cedartown Circuit—J. M. Crow, supply.
Rockmart—W. A. Harris.
Dallas—F. G. Golden.
Everett Springs—G. L. Chastain.
Emerson and Paulding Mission—W. S. Gaines.
Cartersville—W. R. Branham.
Piedmont Institute—O. L. Kelly, president.

Transfers.

H. A. Hodges to Florida conference.
J. M. Sewell to Florida conference.
J. W. Potter to North Carolina conference.

IF YOU HAVE
a tendency to weak lungs, a cold is dangerous. Scott's Emulsion strengthens the lungs and helps you to work off the cold.
All Druggists; 50c. and $1.00.

The Hotel Empire, New York, is in the center of everything that is best in metropolis. See ad. on page two of this paper. Patronized by the best people of Georgia.

OLD-FASHIONED LOVE FEAST

Celebrated by the Methodists in LaGrange on Sunday.

LaGrange, Ga., December 3.—(Special Correspondence.)—The glorious autumn sunshine, life-giving and warming; the balmy air, bracing and refreshing, ushered in just such a Sunday as the hearts of the preachers and citizens could wish for. Everybody was up earlier in LaGrange this morning than usual for Sunday morning, and nearly every person in the city attended divine services.

The chief attraction centered about the First Methodist church, on Broad street, where the North Georgia conference, since Wednesday morning, has been holding its sessions. Sunday school at this church had been called off today to make way for an old-fashioned Methodist love-feast, which lasted from 9 until a quarter of 11 o'clock, the time for preaching to begin.

Rev. T. M. Pierce, brother of the late Bishop George F. Pierce, and now one of the oldest active members of the conference, presided. The meeting was very much given over to the old men; whenever two or three arose at the same time to talk, the old preacher who had served forty or fifty years in the work was recognized, not only by the chair, but the whole congregation wanted to hear from him. Such men as Rev. George G. Smith, Dr. John S. Moore, Rev. W. J. Cotter, Rev. T. F. Pierce, Rev. Peter Heard and others, who told of their services for forty, fifty and fifty-five years, of their trials, hardships and sacrifices, but how they had always trusted in the Lord and clung to his promises, were still trusting and serving him, and that they felt that the day of their reward was near at hand, was a benediction not only to the preachers, but to all present. It was a glorious sight to look upon the faces of these old men, who in their youth sacrificed all for the Lord, how they were laughing at the trials through which they had come, and were praising God for His innumerable blessings and mercies bestowed upon them. These old men seemed to be so near God's throne that the smiles that wreathed their faces were as but the reflected rays of the ineffable light that proceeds therefrom.

One feature of the meeting was that one of Georgia's senators, whose name was not given, sent a message requesting the preachers to pray specially for the passage of the Willingham bill. The request, of course, was granted and Dr. Cofer lead the prayer, in which he asked God to deliver the state from drink and in his own mysterious way work upon the hearts of the senators and cause them to vote for the passage of the measure.

At 11 o'clock Bishop Hendrix entered the pulpit to begin the regular services. Professor George Wilson presided at the grand organ and played for a solo an intermezzo, from "Rheinberger," which was followed by an anthem, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," by Williams, sung by Professor C. L. Smith and Miss Claire Smith.

Bishop Hendrix then announced "Come, Thou God of Grace," after which he led in prayer. The bishop read a scripture lesson from a part of Exodus xxxiii, beginning at the 12th verse, and a part of John xiv, beginning with the 8th verse. Professor A. M. Smith sang for an offertory "It Is Enough," taken from the oratorio "Elijah," by Mendelsshon.

Sermon of Bishop Hendrix.

The bishop took for his text St. John xiv, 8: "Philip saith until him, Lord, show us the Father, and it sufficeth us."

The congregation to hear Bishop Hendrix was a large one, the Sunday school room and the alcove were all thrown open, every seat was taken, every aisle and spot where a chair could be placed, where even a person could stand was occupied, and still many had to turn away

The bishop's sermon was learned, full of thought and eloquent, and as he showed to his hearers that it was not an idle request of Philip, but a laudable ambition, a desire that came from a pure, clean heart, they saw in the text what they had never seen before, and from all over the congregation came responsive "amens." Philip was a teacher, but desired to be better equipped, as he went out with the message to the world. God reveals Himself in human nature today—it is the only way we can do so—and as you go out into the world to preach the gospel of Him who was crucified, you must see the face of the Father through Him. Moses desired to see God, and He revealed Himself in the burning bush. God shows His face today in love and in grace. Moses was satisfied; he was equipped for his work; he was willing to die for his people. Only those who are equipped are fit to be leaders. How did Philip expect God to reveal the face of the Father? If the face of the Father is revealed to us it is done in love and affection. If a genious were to write an epic of one, virgin born, who came into the world by a miracle and went out of the world by a miracle, who went about on this earth doing good, healing the sick, causing the blind to see and the deaf to hear, raising the dead and lifting little children up to God, would not every mother be teaching that epic to her child? That's just what our Lord Jesus did, and by the law of gravitation, went up and drew men after Him. There is a divine Christ, and His work is an unanswerable argument of His divinity. Follow His teachings back and reach the godhead as by following the shadow back you arrive at the substance that produces it. His work was not in a corner, it had the attention of the world focussed on it. In His death Asia furnished the locality for it, Africa furnished the cross-bearer and Europe the executioner. His life and death was a historic era. Traceable back to it is our civilization today; those countries that have not Christ are in darkness. Back to Him we trace our churches, schools, colleges, orphanages, asylums for unfortunates. The doctrines of atonement and justification all spring from facts of this life. Why did not Jesus appear to more when he arose from the grave? He appeared to all who wanted to see Him, and He does that today. The apostles teach the incarnation of our Lord, the Acts teach divinity. It is our incarnate and divine Christ that alone we know the God. This divine Christ is the world's supremest need today. It shows the Father's face, and we have it all.

Ordination of Deacons.

Immediately following the sermon, the following young men who during the week had been elected were ordained deacons:

Frank Quillian, Walter Millican, G. W. Barrett, D. B. Cantrell, J. M. Hawkins, J. O. Brand, N. H. Jay, A. B. Marks, A. B. Pendleton and J. H. Pace.

Friday night a memorial service was held, at which memoirs were read of Revs. John M. Lowry, Lee M. Lisle, J. M. Armstrong, Dr. Morgan Callaway, Goodman Hughes, H. J. Adams, S. P. Richardson, W. J. Scott, M. F. Edwards, Clayton Quillian, L. P. Neese and Judge Thomas Meriwether. Memoirs were also read of Mrs. Owens, Mrs. A. J. Jarrell, Mrs. R. W. Bigham, Mrs. W. P. Rivers, Mrs. J. D. Turner, Mrs. George E. Gardner, Mrs. J. E. Evans and Mrs. Winter. These memoirs will all be printed in the conference minutes.

As soon as a motion was passed authorizing this, Dr. R. J. Bigham immediately told the secretary that he wanted 100 copies. Quite a number of the preachers at once doubled their orders.

These good men and women left friends all over Georgia that will want these minutes as a precious souvenir.

J. H. COTTER.

PRESENTMENTS BY BIBB'S GRAND JURY

They Find the Books, Records and Buildings in Good Order.

JAIL NEEDS MANY REPAIRS

Miss Boone Appointed Librarian of S. B. Price Free Library.

MACON WANTS CHRISTMAS FOOTBALL

Challenge Sent to Jacksonville Team. Petition of Military Companies for an Appropriation, Etc.

Constitution Bureau, Brown House, Macon, Ga., December 4.—The presentments of the grand jury for the November term of the superior court were made this afternoon and the jurors were discharged. There was nothing of unusual importance in the presentments, which were mainly of a routine nature. The courthouse was reported to be in good condition, with the exception of a few leaks, and recommendations were made in regard to the furnishings of the city courtroom. The Roff home, the county poorhouse, was also found to be in good condition. The number of inmates now in the home is 126, 15 of whom are children. The jail was found to be in need of many repairs. The jury recommended that the repairs be made at once. It was found that the cells for negro prisoners were very much crowded, and it was recommended that more space be secured for this department.

The books of the clerk of the superior court, ordinary, clerk of the city court, books of the sheriff, county tax receiver and other officers were examined and found to be in excellent condition. The roads and bridges of the county were reported to be in excellent condition.

Miss Boone Appointed.

Miss Sallie Boone has been appointed librarian of the S. B. Price Free library. Miss Boone is well fitted for the position and will make a most excellent official. The library will be opened on Christmas Day, at which time the dedication of the building will take place.

Christmas Football.

The Macon football team has challenged the Jacksonville team for a game to be played in this city on Christmas Day, and it is considered very likely that the challenge will be accepted. No games of football have been played here this season, and the people are anxious to see at least one struggle before the season closes. An answer to the challenge will probably be received within the next few days. In the meantime the Macon team will continue to practice.

Military Men Want Money.

A petition is being circulated in the city which will be presented to the city council before the end of the year. The petition requests that $2,000 be appropriated to the military companies of the city each year. Already there have been thousands of signers, and it is thought that the city fathers will grant the request. Since the state appropriation was cut off, the companies have had very little money with which to purchase new equipment. Everybody is in favor of the city making the donation.

Criminal Docket.

The criminal docket was taken up in the superior court this morning before Judge Felton. The case of John Ellis, charged with murder, was postponed. Several cases were tried, among them being that of Louis Herrick, a white man, charged with forgery. He was fined $50. Moses Stephens, a negro, was found guilty of larceny and sentenced to twelve months on the chaingang.

Chamber of Commerce.

The regular monthly meeting of the Macon chamber of commerce will be held tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Several important matters will come up. The first thing to be taken up is that of the Macon Gaslight and Water Company refusing to lower the rate now charged for water in accordance with the request sent in by the chamber of commerce and the city some time ago. Several other new matters will be taken up, and the meeting will be very important.

Funeral of Mrs. Schatzman.

The funeral of Mrs. W. H. Schatzman, who died Saturday night after a long illness, was held this morning from the St. Joseph's Catholic church, and the interment was at Rose Hill cemetery. The pallbearers were D. B. Woodruff, W. C. Knobloch, John Hurley, M. E. Smith, William Wippler, Francis Daly, Robert Sheridan and Ed Jacobs.

Ministers Leave for Conference.

The South Georgia conference of the Methodist church will convene in annual session at Dublin on Wednesday morning.

The Macon ministers left this afternoon over the Macon and Dublin railroad. The conference will probably remain in session several days.

Judge Emory Speer and other officials of the United States court left today for Savannah, where they go to convene the regular session of the United States court. They will probably be gone for several weeks, as the Augusta circuit will probably be taken up before they return.

Hull Succeeds Calhoun.

Augusta, Ga., December 4.—(Special.)—At the regular meeting of the city council tonight Mr. Asbury Hull was unanimously elected police commissioner, vice Frank A. Calhoun, resigned. Mr. Hull is a prominent citizen and a director of the South Carolina and Georgia railroad.

Lest You Forget

Our $2.50 to $3.50 Boy's Suits

we tell of them again.

These are the suits which are just in within the past ten days. They were bought after the makers' season was over — which means a snug little saving to you.

On some you can save more than others. Some we could save only a quarter on; others — smaller lots which the maker was anxious to close — we could save three times a quarter. But this remember:

Merely because we could save a bit in the price would be no inducement to us to buy if the suits were not what they ought to be.

With us it is, and always has been — quality first, price afterwards.

But of course, when we can, as in this instance, couple our usual high quality with a lower-than-regular price — we do it.

ALL SIZES IN GRAY AND BROWN MIXTURES AND INVISIBLE-PLAIDS — SCOTCHES AND CHEVIOTS.

GEO. MUSE CLOTHING CO.
38 WHITEHALL.

CALL AT FARLINGER'S.

Just received NINETY varieties cakes.

Fruit cake "cheaper than you can bake it," in one, two, five and ten pound tins, per pound	25c
Vanila Wafers, lb.	25c
Maple Cream, lb.	25c
Orange Bun, lb.	25c
Lemon Wafers, lb.	25c
Orange Dainty, lb.	25c
Vanilla Marshmallows	25c
Graham Gem	20c
Fruit Slices	25c
Chocolate Marshmallows	25c
Shrewsbury Crackers, lb.	25c
Excelsior Jumbles, lb.	25c
Battle Creek Sanitarium Crackers:	
Fruit Crackers, lb.	20c
Plain Graham, box	15c
Whole Wheat Waters, box.	15c
Gem Oatmeal Biscuit, box.	15c
Cheese Straws, box.	25c

A. W. FARLINGER
Wholesale and retail. 321-323 Peachtree street.

THEY BEAT THE HACK DRIVER

While the Revenue Officers Were Destroying Their Still.

Rockmart, Ga., December 4.—(Special.) Saturday night Bartow Carter, a revenue officer, and several deputies hired a hack from Mr. George Morgan and made a trip into the mountains after a still. Near old Bunckom church the officers and Ed. Mr. Morgan's grown son, left the hack with the driver and proceeded in the direction the still is supposed to be located. Shortly thereafter the hack was surrounded by strange men, supposed to be moonshiners. The driver was compelled to get out and the men took possession.

The negro hack driver was severely beaten by the moonshiners, who took his hack from him and he was pursued all night over the mountains by desperate men. He reached Rockmart Sunday morning and along with him came the report that Bartow Carter and Ed Morgan, George Morgan's son, who accompanied the officers had been shot.

A posse of citizens left town immediately for Brown's district, where the still is located. They returned about noon, accompanied by the officers and young Morgan. They had found the still early Sunday morning and destroyed 500 gallons of beer, and while returning through the woods they were engaged in a fusilade with a party of moonshiners, but nobody was shot, and the moonshiners made their escape.

No negro is allowed to live in Brown's district, and this accounts for the rough treatment of the hack driver.

The hack was found Sunday some miles away from where they left it, badly damaged, the horses having run away with it some time during the night.

LOSSES BY FIRE AT BARTOW.

Several Buildings in Business Part of Town Destroyed.

Wadley, Ga., December 4.—(Special.)—About half of the business portion of Bartow, a small town four miles west of this place, on the Central of Georgia railway, was destroyed by fire Saturday night. The fire originated in a large frame building, known as the Artesian house, formerly used as a hotel, the lower floor of which was occupied by Coleman Bros., general merchants, and the postoffice. Coleman Bros. lost their entire stock, valued at $3,000. They had only $500 insurance.

All furniture and fixtures as well as books and stamps in the postoffice, amounting to $400, were lost. The building was owned by J. J. Whigham and valued at $2,500; insurance $700.

The fire then spread up and down the street with the following losses:

L. A. Block, groceries, stock $600 to $800; insurance $400; building $350, no insurance.

J. B. Singenfield, stock $600; insurance $350. Building owned by Gus Fields; no insurance.

One tenant house, owned by J. A. McMillan, valued at $150, no insurance.

Shoe shop and barber shop, complete loss; no insurance.

T. M. Coleman, general merchant, stock, $600 to $800, no insurance. Building owned by LeRoy Smith, valued at $400; $200 insurance.

The total losses estimated at $8,000 to $9,000, with a total insurance of only $2,150.

THE PASSING THRONG.

DeLong Rice, manager of the lecture tour of ex-Governor Bob Taylor, of Tennessee, arrived in Atlanta this morning and is stopping at the Aragon.

"We have had a successful trip," said Mr. Rice. "Governor Taylor's time is booked up to about the 1st of April, during which time he will appear in about twenty different states. After the 1st of April he will extend his tour through California and other states on the Pacific slope, as there is a strong desire on the part of the entertainment-loving people of that far-away section to hear and see Governor Taylor, evidenced by many letters and telegrams received within the last year.

"Governor Taylor is in splendid health. He has just returned from a trip to Pennsylvania, where he lectured to large audiences. He has spent some months prior to the beginning of this tour in revising his new lecture, "Love, Laughter and Song." It has been touched with new pictures and reset with new songs and anecdotes. As you know, he will appear here on Wednesday.

"Governor Taylor loves Atlanta and Atlanta people. He has many warm personal friends here who are always glad to welcome him."

The Tripod Paint Co
Manufacturers,
Importers,
Dealers,
Painters' and Artists' Supplies
Best Goods, Lowest Prices.
41 and 43 E. Alabama St....

A REPUTATION
—FOR SELLING—
THE BEST
is enjoyed by dealers who handle
DUNN'S MONOGRAM RYE,
A superb article, Kentucky's finest whisky—12 years old—flavor grand —purity absolute.
Sold direct to retail dealers.
Quarts, pints, and half pints, Original packages.
ALBERT L. DUNN, So. Trav. Agt.
Box 657, Atlanta, Ga.

DUNN'S
MONOGRAM RYE
S. GRABFELDER & CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

GREAT INTEREST AT AMERICUS

Over the Approaching Municipal Election—List of Candidates.

Americus, Ga., December 4.—(Special.)—The municipal election here next Wednesday is a subject of much local interest just now. Half the aldermanic board is to be elected, and there are twice as many candidates as there are vacancies to be filled. The candidates already announced are: S. M. Bolton, C. J. Sherlock, H. C. Mitchell, C. C. Hawkins, William M. Tullis and G. H. Whitaker. There are no issues involved, though the prohibition sentiment is showing up strongly in the campaign, despite the fact that Americus is "dry," and will remain so for the next three years, at least. Retrenchment in public expenditures is a matter of much concern, and some of the candidates have a well-defined position upon that line. The election is going to be among the most spirited in Americus in a number of years, and the result of the battle of ballots on Wednesday is awaited with a great deal of interest, as no one seems able now to pick the winners among the several candidates offering for honors.

Chappell Has Opposition.

Columbus, Ga., December 4.—(Special.)—This week promises to be a hot one in Columbus politically. Tonight the friends of Hon. Charlton E. Battle nominated him for mayor to oppose Mayor L. H. Chappell. Both are prominent and popular citizens, and the race will be interesting. Two complete tickets are now out.

There were seventy applicants for the two places on the police force, which were filled by the police board tonight. The lucky ones were W. J. Davidson and George W. Maddox.

WALTHAM WATCHES

The best and most reliable timekeepers made in this country or in any other.

The "Perfected American Watch," an illustrated book of interesting information about watches, will be sent upon request.

American Waltham Watch Co., Waltham, Mass.

ERNE AND O'BRIEN MAKE A DRAW OF IT

Buffalo Boy Was a Big Favorite Before the Fight.

THEY WENT THE FULL LIMIT

New York Fighter Proved a Cyclone from Start to Finish.

ERNE KNOCKED DOWN THREE TIMES

O'Brien Was Badly Marked Up at the End of the Contest, So Was His Opponent.

New York, December 4.—Frank Erne, of Buffalo, and Jack O'Brien, of New York, fought twenty-five rounds at 133 pounds, at the Coney Island Sporting Club, tonight, and at the end of it the referee, George Siler, of Chicago, declared the bout a draw. This decision was fair and just, but it did not satisfy a number of persons who had picked a favorite. O'Brien did a lot of forcing and fighting, but Erne's work was of a cleaner and more scientific character. O'Brien's blows fell with a force that were not behind Erne's. It was the old case of a clean boxer against a hurricane fighter. Of the two, O'Brien's face bore the worse marks. Both his eyes were badly damaged, and his mouth and nose puffed up. Erne's left eye was smashed, but this will not hurt him half as much as the punishment he received in the body during the mill. O'Brien was an even-money favorite about the fifteenth round, while before the fight began 100 to 75 was laid against him. During the fight O'Brien scored three knockdowns, while none was recorded against him.

Both men were in fine shape, but it is just possible that Erne was drawn a bit fine in order to get down to the limit.

There was a tedious delay in getting the men to the ringside, and during the interval there was plenty of betting. The odds were 100 to 75 on Erne.

It was within a minute of 10 o'clock when the men were called to the middle of the ring by George Siler, who informed them that they should box under strict Queensbury rules.

Round 1—After a lot of fiddling, O'Brien jabbed his left to the nose. Erne jabbed his left to O'Brien's eye. After a clinch and a breakaway, Erne jabbed his left to the chest.

Round 2.—O'Brien tried two lefts for the face, but they were blocked, and then Erne jabbed his left three times in quick succession to Jack's face. Erne's foot work was remarkably clever. Erne got in two light jabs on the face. O'Brien landed his left near the kidney at the bell.

Round 3—Erne led his left to the nose, and blocked Jack's counter for the body. Erne's quickness enabled him to get around his opponent. O'Brien landed on the face lightly, then Erne jabbed two lefts and O'Brien's ear began to bleed. They fought fast and O'Brien put a left hook to the body as Erne was breaking away, and Erne fell on his back. He was up in a second, but got to close quarters, where O'Brien shoved three lefts to the body.

Round 4—They exchanged body blows, but little was done during the round.

Round 5—Erne tried twice for the head, but O'Brien blocked them and jabbed his left to the wind. Erne rushed into two hard left jabs on the nose. Erne then tried three times with left hooks, all three being blocked.

Round 6—Erne got two lefts to the face, jarring O'Brien's head. O'Brien then landed two lefts on the face and two more on the body. O'Brien rushed and swung right on the body, and Erne jabbed his left to the face.

Round 7.—Erne rushed and swung his left on the ribs. He swung it again to the face a couple of seconds later and O'Brien clinched. Both rushed and drove hard lefts to the body. Erne sent two lefts on the chin.

Round 8—O'Brien rushed Erne to the latter's corner, where he landed a hard right and left on the body. They exchanged lefts on the face. When they came to the center O'Brien bled Frank's nose with another left. Erne had all the worst of it. O'Brien's rushing and driving were very effective.

Round 9—O'Brien was again the aggressor, and rushed Erne to his corner, putting two right swings over the kidneys. When they came out of the clinch O'Brien swung his left on the face and Erne fell down. He got up quickly and hooked his left to the jaw, staggering O'Brien. They were sparring when the bell rang.

Round 10—O'Brien rushed, but no serious damage was done.

Round 11—Erne hooked two lefts to the body and face and drove O'Brien across the ring. O'Brien dodged another and got to a clinch. Erne put his right over O'Brien's head and then both threw science to the wind and went at each other in slam-bang fashion and kept this up until the bell sent them to their corners.

Round 12—Erne jabbed three lefts to the face and O'Brien swung right and left to the wind. Jack jabbed his left twice on the face and Erne rushed into a left on the body at the bell.

Round 13—Both rushed and clinched. Erne jabbed left to face. O'Brien uppercut Erne on the chin with his left. Erne was visibly tiring and O'Brien got in two lefts on the face.

Round 14—Both came up fresh and O'Brien rushed, putting left to the body and right on the chin. O'Brien swung a hard right on the jaw, which drove Erne back. Jack rushed and had much the best of the round.

Round 15—O'Brien played for the wind, while Erne went for the head. O'Brien's body blows were terrible, but Erne rallied and exchanged lefts and rights on head, neck and body. O'Brien was bothering Erne hard at the bell.

Round 16—O'Brien rushed in for the body and got in a couple of roasters, and Erne, rallying again, swung right and left to head, and again to body. There was plenty of hard in-fighting, in which O'Brien had the better.

Round 17—O'Brien jabbed left on nose and sent his right twice on the body. Jack rushed into two good lefts on the mouth, which began to bleed.

Round 18—Erne led off for the head, but was blocked. O'Brien landed a right on the wind, which made Erne bend to him.

Round 19—They exchanged a number of blows in rapid order and toward the close Erne seemed to be coming again, while O'Brien had lost a little ground. Jack's eyes were badly bunged-up when he went to his corner.

Round 20—Both were tired. O'Brien still kept working for the body and Erne going for the head. Siler had to break them apart frequently. It was Erne's round.

Round 21—O'Brien kept up the same tactics. Erne on the defensive, watching for an opportunity for a knockout. O'Brien sent his right time after time on the ribs and kidneys and Erne always sent his blows to the head.

Round 22—O'Brien rushed Erne into his corner, where they clinched. Erne remained on the defensive until the bell.

Round 23—O'Brien started to force things again and in every clinch got rights to the ribs. Erne landed a telling smash on the stomach and sent another after it.

Round 24—O'Brien got right and left to body. Erne swung a hard left on the stomach. He jabbed left to face and again to body. Erne jabbed two lefts to the face and O'Brien countered on the body.

Round 25—Both jabbed lefts to the body and exchanged right swings on head. They fought like furies, the blows coming thick and fast. They hugged each other and punched in the clinches. Erne in clean hitting scored a couple of hard ones on the face. They wrestled and pulled and dragged each other in their efforts for supremacy, and a description of the blows would be impossible. Both were covered with blood, but O'Brien's face was the worse looking, both eyes being bunged up and his mouth badly puffed. When the gong finished the bout neither man heard it, and the house was in an uproar. There were cries of "Erne, Erne," and "O'Brien wins," from the partisans of both, while the more levelheaded said a draw would be a just decision. As soon as the noise had abated somewhat, the master of ceremonies announced that the referee had declared the bout a draw.

McConnell Knocks Out Burns.

St. Louis, Mo., December 4.—Frank McConnell, of San Francisco, knocked out Charley Burns, of Cincinnati, in eight rounds tonight before the St. Louis Athletic Club. The men fought at catch weights.

McGovern and Santry Matched.

Chicago, December 4.—Terry McGovern and Eddie Santry have been matched for a fight in this city December 22d.

WALTHOUR TEAM IN THE LEAD

Eaton and the Atlanta Boy Are Doing Good Riding.

New York, December 4.—Twelve of the ninteen men that started Sunday at midnight in the six-day cycle rtce were tearing around the little wooden bowl at Madison Square garden at 11 o'clock tonight, and nine of the twelve were pedaling within a mile of one another. Three of the nine were on even terms. The score was miles and miles ahead of the best ever made by a single rider. Julius and Lawson and Fallon and Michaels withdrew today.

At 11:35 o'clock Walthour retired for a rest, and his team mate, Eaton, took his place. Eaton was fresh, and set a terrific pace. For several laps he raced with the leaders at a two-mile gait, and finally drew away from them for a lap, placing his team in first place by that distance.

The score at 2 o'clock was:

Eaton-Walthour, 540.2; Miller-Waller, 540.1; Gimm-Pierce, 540.1; Maya-McEachern, 540.1; Aronson-Kraemer, 539.9; Fischer-Chevalier, 531.5; Babcock-Stinson, 539.4; Stevens-Turville, 539.2; Schineer-Foster, 530; Thomas-Dickerson, 518.3; Davidson-Boake, 533.8; The-Pastaire, 490.6.

American Is Defeated.

Liverpool, December 4.—Tom Cannon defeated Jack Carkeek, of the United States, in this city this afternoon in a contest for the Roman wrestling championship. A purse of $1,00 was offered.

SIX FIRE CALLS YESTERDAY.

Department Was Kept Busy Making Runs—Little Damage Was Done at Any Place.

The fire department had a busy time of it yesterday and last night, answering six calls.

The first call was from box 56, a fire being at the corner of Haynes and Nelson streets. The floor of the kitchen was burning, but was extinguished with little damage. At 7:30 o'clock a call came from box 57. The fire was on Low street, and little damage was done.

Then in the afternoon a call came from box 28 at 1:10 o'clock. The fire was at 569 Marietta street, and was only a few shingles burning. At 4:25 o'clock a call came over the telephone, asking the department to go to the Capital City stables, corner of Forsyth and Mitchell streets. There a pile of hay in the basement was burning, but was soon extinguished with only slight damage.

Last night about 8 o'clock a small office building belonging to a woodyard at No. 248 Piedmont avenue was burned. The fire was caused by gasoline. A youth entered the office with a lamp and just as he stepped in the door there was an explosion and the whole building was quickly in a blaze. It is claimed that some one entered the office and overturned a can of gasoline. As soon as the gas, which was being evaporated from the gasoline, came in contact with the light the explosion followed. The youth with the lamp dropped it and escaped without injury. The fire department was called out and adjoining buildings were saved. A negro woman stated to the police that she heard a crowd of negro boys say that they intended to burn down the whole block on which the woodyard is located before the night was over. If this is true it may have been the same crowd of boys that upset the can of gasoline.

A Telephone Alarm.

Last evening about 7:30 o'clock an alarm of fire was rung from a telephone and the fire department went to the corner of Marietta and Magnolia streets and extinguished a small blaze in a frame cottage, the damages amounting to but little.

The police reserve went out, it being thought the fire was in one of the large livery stables on Marietta street.

Wages Are Advanced.

New Bedford, Mass., December 4.—The cotton manufacturers tonight advanced the wages of the 13,000 operatives in this city 10 per cent.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

Genuine CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS Must Bear

Signature of Brent Good

SEE GENUINE WRAPPER.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

SEE GENUINE. WRAPPER.

PRINTED ON RED PAPER.

FAVORITES WERE NOT FAST ENOUGH

Only One First Choice Landed the Money at New Orleans.

GOOD ONES HAD AN OFF DAY

First Race Was Secured by an Outsider Over a Sure Winner.

FLYING BESS LOSES THE HANDICAP

Weather Was Clear and Cool, the Track Fast and the Sport Was Good.

New Orleans, December 4.—Favorites were in poor form today and Triaditza, who spread-eagled her field, was the only one to land the money. Dr. Walmsley, who should have won the first race, seemed short and weakened in the last furlong. Belle of Holmdel was totally deficient in speed in the third and Diggs scored an easy victory, Decide pulling up lame. Flying Bess, favorite in the handicap, quit at the half mile and the race went to an outsider, Jolly Roger refusing to try with the weight. Sister Fox did not run her race in the fifth event, and is hardly ready yet. The weather was clear and cool and the track fast.

FIRST RACE—Selling, six furlongs: DeBride, 106, Harshberger, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, won easily by two lengths; Dr. Walmsley, 109, Clawson, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; McAlbert, 106, Ralph, 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:15¼. Island Prince, Zanetto, Wordsworth, Sedan, Galileo and Loiterer also ran.

SECOND RACE—Five and a half furlongs: Triaditza, 101, Dominick, 1 to 2, no place betting, won in a canter by twelve lengths; Supreme, 101, J. Waldo, 50 to 1 and 10 to 1, second; Elylotta, 101, Mitchell, 25 to 1, third. Time, 1:08. Fleeting Moments, Waterbottle, Maggie II and Ophelia also ran. Misericordia bolted at the start.

THIRD RACE—Selling, six furlongs: Diggs, 106, Frost, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, won easily by two lengths; Jim Gore II, 119, VanDusen, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, second; Decide, 109, W. Taylor, 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:15¾. Trebor, George H. Ketcham, Tenole, Blarneystone and Belle of Helmdel also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Handicap, one mile: Benneville, 119, Rigby, 10 to 1 and 5 to 1, won easily by two lengths; Andes, 95, Tally, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Lackman, 104, Frost, 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:41. Jolly Roger, Florizar, Jackanapes and Flying Bess also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Selling, one mile: Colonel Cassidy, 100½, Mitchell, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won handily by a length; Koenig, 103, W. Wood, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second; Dandy H, 103, Boland, 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:42¾. Sister Fox, Bright Night, Harry Preston, Roger and Humpden also ran.

Entries for Today at New Orleans.

First Race—Three-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile: Hop Scotch, Sir Christopher, Imp Mintsauce, 99; The Burlington Route, Himtine, 102; Village Pride, 104; Manlius, 115; Volandies, Beckon, 107; Bulgarian, 112.

Second Race, selling, two-year-olds, one mile: Vain Glory, Satan, 99; Statira, 101; Sir Fitzhugh, Russell R, 102; Sadie Burnam, 103; Lomond, 109.

Third Race—Selling, three-year-olds and upward, one mile and twenty yards: Pat Cleburn, 92; Juanetta, 96; Chancery, 99; Liewanna, Jim McCleevy, Deyo, McCleary, 101; Foscure, 102; Tip Gallant, Elkin, Tillie W, 103; Bill Jackson, Jimp, 105; LaGrange, 108; Monk Wayman, 110.

Fourth Race—Handicap for all ages, seven eighths of a mile: J. Lucile, 91; Tom Collins, 92; Allie Belle, 95; The Burlington Route, 101; Laureate, 103; Molo, 112; Benneville, 116.

Fifth Race—Four-year-olds and upward, one and one-sixteenth miles: Yubadam, 107; Judge Steadman, Kisme, Virgie O, Donna Rita, 107; Lobengula, Lord Neville, 110.

ELECTION COMES WEDNESDAY

The City Officers Will Be Voted for Then—Only One Ticket.

The regular election to elect the council and aldermen nominated at the recent primary will be held next Wednesday. Two members of the aldermanic board and one councilman from each ward will be elected.

The following ticket will have no opposition.

ALDERMEN (FULL TERMS).
Harvey Johnson.
M. M. Welch.
ALDERMAN (UNEXPIRED TERM.)
H. M. Beutell.
Councilman First Ward—C. A. Barrett.
Councilman Second Ward—W. C. Rawson.
Councilman Third Ward—A. C. Minhinnett.
Councilman Fourth Ward—W. M. Terry.
Councilman Fifth Ward—A. Q. Adams.
Councilman Sixth Ward—H. W. Grady.
Councilman Seventh Ward—T. D. Longino.

CROP NEARLY ALL IN MARKET.

Americus Receipts Will Be 5,000 to 8,000 Bales Short of Last Year.

Americus, Ga., December 4.—(Special.)—What little cotton has been held on plantations in this part of the state is fast being marketed, as farmers will soon close up their accounts for the year and settle with their tenants and employees. Receipts at the warehouses in Americus are about 20,000 bales, which is away behind receipts at this date last year. Probably 1,000 bales more will be marketed before January 1st, as the crop is now nearly all in, and the total receipts for the season will be from 5,000 to 8,000 bales short of last year, as the result of poor crop yield this season. There are not ten bales in the field in the whole of Sumter county, and little in the ginhouses to be ginned and marketed.

WAS DECLARED A MISTRIAL.

Jury in Murder Case Against Herndon Was Dismissed.

Washington, Ga., December 4.—(Special.)—The jury which has been confined to its room since 3 o'clock Wednesday considering the case of Mr. Dillard Herdon, who is charged with the murder of Mr. John J. Lovingood, was called down this morning and dismissed, as it was unable to make a verdict. The jury stood ten for hanging and two for life imprisonment.

The December term of the city court convened this morning. A few minor cases only are on the docket this month.

BROWN WAS ELECTED MAYOR.

Exciting Contest in Albany Yesterday for Mayor and Aldermen.

Albany, Ga., December 4.—(Special.)—The most exciting and hotly contested municipal election that has occurred in Albany for ten years was held today, and the largest vote in the history of the city was cast. The contest was between Messrs. S. B. Brown and N. F. Tift for the two years term of mayor. The registration, in anticipation of the election, was unprecedented and excitement had reached a high pitch during the month preceding the election. All the Tift faction made a hard fight. Mr. Brown was easily victorious, receiving 457 votes to 202 for Mr. Tift. There was but one aldermanic ticket—Messrs. J. R. Whitehead, W. W. Rawlins and R. L. Jones—being elected for two years without opposition. Mr. Brown is a Hebrew, is president of the Exchange bank and one of the most prominent men in southwest Georgia.

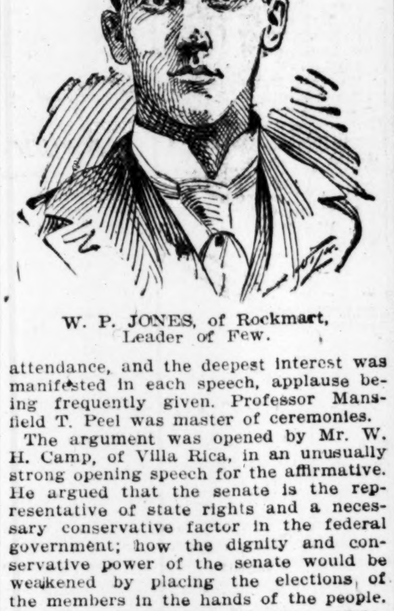
COLLEGE SOCIETIES DEBATE.

ANNUAL CONTEST BETWEEN FEW AND PHI GAMMA.

Latter Won in the Oratorical Fight at Emory Last Night—The Speakers.

Emory College, Oxford, Ga., December 4.—(Special.)—The annual fall term contest between the forensic giants of the Few and Phi Gamma literary societies occurred here tonight, and, after a skillful offensive and defensive play, the decision was rendered in favor of the latter. The question for debate was: "Resolved that state legislatures should continue to elect senators," but so well did the opposition present its case, that the judgment was in its favor. The speech of Mr. Jones, leader, of the affirmative, was an especially forceful one, and but for the concluding speech, might have turned the tide in his favor.

A large and cultured audience was in attendance, and the deepest interest was manifested in each speech, applause being frequently given. Professor Mansfield T. Peel was master of ceremonies.



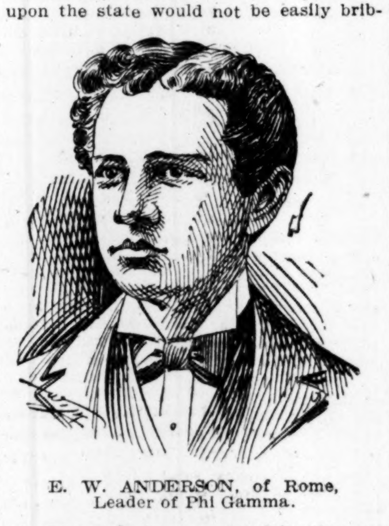
W. P. JONES, of Rockmart, Leader of Few.

The argument was opened by Mr. W. H. Camp, of Villa Rica, in an unusually strong opening speech for the affirmative. He argued that the senate is the representative of state rights and a necessary conservative factor in the federal government; how the dignity and conservative power of the senate would be weakened by placing the elections of the members in the hands of the people. The state legislators are more competent to choose men fitted for senators than the people. The existing circumstances, wealth, poverty, monopoly and labor make it necessary that the election of senators be kept out of the hands of the people.

Mr. F. E. Jenkins, of Shiloh, then spoke for popular election by decrying existing senatorial methods. He charged some legislators incompetent; instances of bribery; unprecedented number of millionaires in the senate; policy of gerrymandering and others by which unworthy men gain admittance to senate. On the other hand, the impracticability of carrying the vote of the people by bribery; the legislature does not represent the people more than does the executive, and that the senators may well be appointed by the government. The ultimate authority rests with the people, and if they are not capable of electing the senators to advantage, the fundamental doctrine of democracy is a fallacy.

Mr. G. O. Blount, of Barnesville, next argued that the senate is purer in character and politics than the house, and as they are the results of the two systems of elections, the election by the legislatures is the best. The record of the senate shows that body is always deliberate in action when the house has been forced to succumb to popular passion. Statistics show greater corruption in elections of congressmen than of senators. The number of rich men in senate is not greater than in the country at large, where political honors are shared alike. General lack of interest and prevalence of illiteracy in lower classes. On account of surrounding circumstances the common voter is more likely than the senator to be bribed. The congressman a leader in his constituency, and better able to choose a senator. Election by people will make the United States a pure democracy, which has always proven unsuccesful.

Mr. C. L. Redding, of Waycross, next argued that popular election would be educating to the people, fortifying them against intimidation or corruption; showed the ease of engineering a winning vote. State and national affairs are supposed to be separate and distinct. The people vote indirectly for senators. If this is right, direct voting is right. The caucus for electing senators is a ruling body peculiarly adapted to bribery. A state convention, because of its dependence upon the state would not be easily bribed. The state is represented by the senator, therefore the senator should represent the state which is the people.



E. W. ANDERSON, of Rome, Leader of Phi Gamma.

In closing the argument for the affirmative, Mr. W. P. Jones, of Rockmart, answered some of the opposition and argued that a change would give the choice of senators to sections of the states which have a majority of the voters The senate is an executive body and it would be as democratic to have other executive officers of the United States as senators. Popular elections would initiate revolutionary measures. Deadlocks locks and failures to elect can be avoided by a plurality vote. Popular election of senators by the inevitable of population, would finally give the north a majority in both legislative branches. Pure democracy is impracticable. Argument applying to superiior court judges is foreign to the election of senators. The amendments made in constitution have not changed in principle, but this one would do so.

Mr. E. W. Anderson, of Rome, closed the debate with a strong speech for the negative. He said in part: The time is rife for the 16th amendment of the constitution. The choice of a people can only be expressed through the individual vote, and the state convention is less liable to error than the legislature. Under the present method of election, the senators are responsible for their action to the legislature, which is transient; under the proposed system to the people, who are permanent. The spirit of the age demands popular election. Conservatism and strength of senate is not due to the manner of their election, so the change would not destroy this balance of power. The present method of election blocks state legislation. Statistics show that legislatures wish relief from this burden. An enlightened public opinion and an ever advancing civilization demand it, believing in the responsibility of the people, that government is for them and should be by them, and that this can only be attained in its fulness by placing the election of senators in the hands of the people.

After the conclusion of Mr. Anderson's speech, the burden of the argument advanced was declared to be in favor of the negative and thereupon President Peel gave his decision to Phi Gamma.

Goes Farthest in the Kitchen

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF

adds nourishment and flavor to soups, gravies and delicate entrees and provides a dainty dinner out of materials which would otherwise be insipid and useless.

PROVED FINANCIAL SUCCESS.

Brunswickians Are Proud of Their Fair Association.

Brunswick, Ga., December 4.—(Special.) That the big Brunswick fair just closed was an unqualified success in every way there can now be no doubt, for a rough estimate made by Secretary H. H. Harvey, the energetic official who has done so much hard work gratis for the fair, shows that the receipts will leave the fair about three hundred dollars ahead after paying all expenses.

When one considers that this was the first fair that Brunswick has had in twenty years, and practically speaking the first big fair ever given in this section of the state, and that all the officers and workers of the Southeastern Fair Association were men of no experience whatever in the fair business, it speaks volumes for the management to say that the debts will be all paid and several hnudred dollars left in the treasury. The premium lists and purses for the races footed up $8,500, and other expenses undoubtedly run the total expenditures up to between $12,000 and $15,000, yet the fair pulled through and the men at the head of it have demonstrated their ability at managing a thing of this kind. The men at the head of the fair in any of the departments have given their services gratis, and this meant the loss of time and money, yet so anxious were the men of the fair association to see the fair a success that there has not been a jar or a hitch of any kind during the entire workings of the board of officers. The same is equally true of the ladies' department and the negro department, and the best evidence of the interest that all took in the fair's success is shown by the fact that every one connected with it paid admission and none went in on free passes. Such work and earnestness as this is bound to tell and it has made the big Brunswick fair one of the greatest successes, everything considered, in the south. Of course the fair will be a permanent thing now and there is not a soul in Brunswick who is not ready to pull for the next one with all his influence.

MINISTERS RETURN TO CITY.

Methodist Preachers, Who Have Been at Conference, Come Home—Professor Dickey Assigned Here.

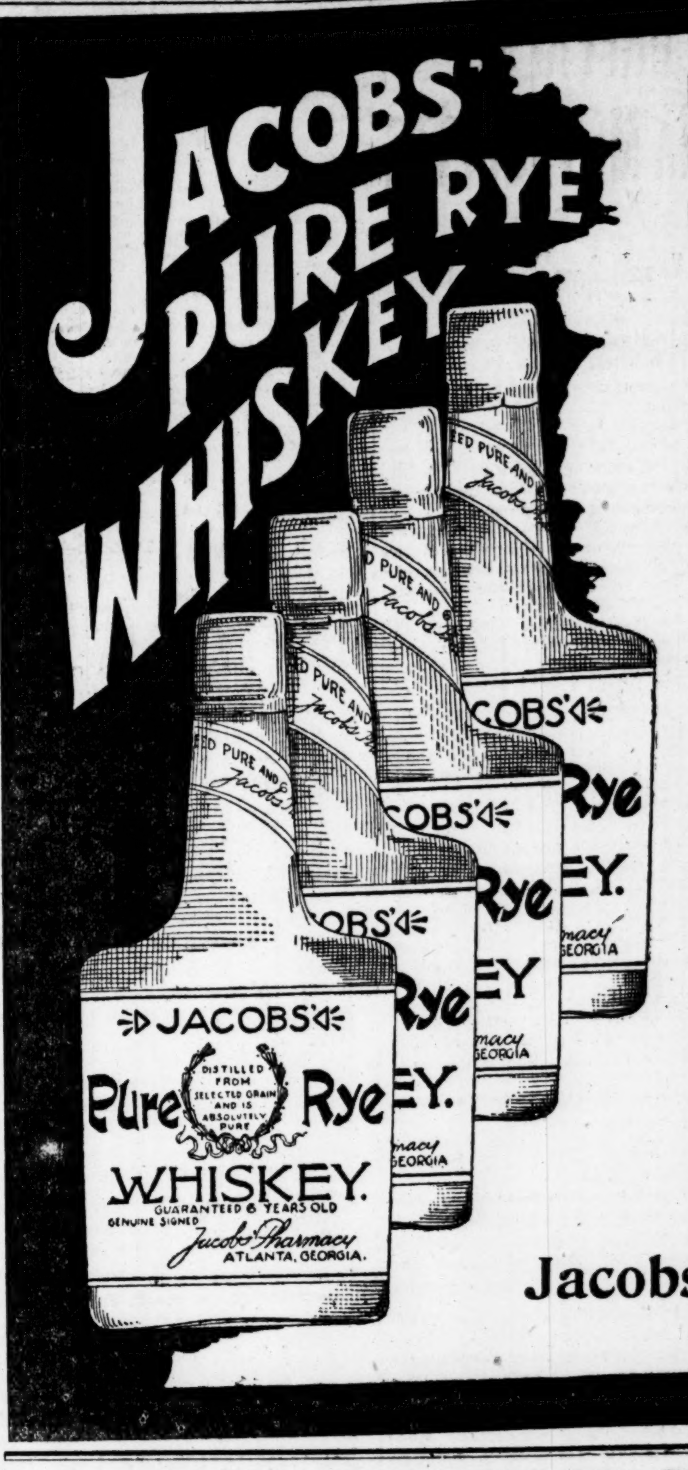
A large number of the ministers attending the annual conference of the North Georgia Methodists for the past week in LaGrange returned to the city last night in a most enthusiastic mood.

The ministers were as a unit in pronouncing the conference one of the most successful yet held. A great amount of work was accomplished. They were entertained in a most elegant manner and are enthusiastic in their praise of the citizens of the place. All the meetings were well attended and much interest shown by those present. Especially was the memorial meeting well attended, and great sorrow was shown at it on account of the large number of ministers who had died during the past year.

Considerable interest was manifested in the appointments for the next year, which were read out yesterday. Great satisfaction was expressed at the way they were arranged. There was no important change in the Atlanta churches except at Grace church. There Professor Dickey, of Emory college, was assigned. He is an eloquent minister and will do much good work in the city.

Train and Electric Car Collide.

Chicago, December 4.—A Wabash passenger train struck a Thirty-first street electric car at 6 o'clock tonight, injuring eleven persons and demolishing the car. None of those injured will die.


JACOBS' PURE RYE WHISKEY
JACOBS' Pure Rye WHISKEY.
DISTILLED FROM SELECTED GRAIN AND IS ABSOLUTELY PURE
GUARANTEED 6 YEARS OLD
GENUINE SIGNED Jacobs' Pharmacy ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Rye

FOUR FULL QUARTS 3.15

Express Prepaid.

We know this to be the best Whiskey sold for the price and are willing to assume the entire responsibility of a shipment on approval, and agree to refund the money to any purchaser who is not entirely satisfied with the quality of the Whiskey.

Four full quarts Jacobs' Pure Rye Whiskey, guaranteed six years old, all express charges prepaid for $3.15, prepaid to any address in states named: Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Alabama.

We issue a Whiskey Catalogue that fully covers the subject, gives prices and much other information of value to all interested in saving money.

Pure Wines and Liquors at prices fully a third less than exclusive Whiskey houses charge. Mailed to all who ask for it.

References—Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta Journal, Capital City Bank, Dun's and Bradstreet's Commercial Agencies.

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Atlanta, Ga.

N. P. PRATT LABORATORY, Fitten Buildin-

Analytical and Assay Department:—We assay ores of gold, silver, copper, etc. We analyze fertilizers, clays, ochres, paints, oils, coals iron ores, mineral waters and all commercial products.

Are you satisfied that the materials you buy are up to the standards? Why not have them analyzed? We do this work. 'Phone 1624.

THE ATLANTA DENTAL COLLEGE INFIRMARY.

LOCATED AT 38 1-2 MARIETTA STREET

Will be open each day from 9 to 2 in charge of Drs. Abbott Fort and Junius White, and from 2 to 5 in charge of Drs. Thomas Crenshaw and M. E. Turner. Work done as heretofore announced.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES

At Brady-Miller Stables, Atlanta, Ga., Wednesday, Dec. 6th, 9:30 a. m. Consignment by Jewell & Patterson, of Lexington, Ky,, and others. Be on hand if you want a good horse cheap.

COAL PLENTIFUL AT OUR YARDS.

Lowest Prices! Prompt Delivery!

We Give Green Trading Stamps.

DUNN & FRANCIS,

39 MARIETTA STREET.

'PHONE, STANDARD, 374. 'PHONE, BELL, 374-388

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Offices, 205, 204, 205, 206, 207, 209, 210, 211 and 213 Law building Pryor and Hunter streets, Atlanta Ga. Long distance telephone 520.

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Office 77½ Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga. P. O. Box 113. Telephone 1080. Chronic diseases and surgery. Prompt attention given to all calls in the city and state.

MULES

Aren't the only animals that kick.
Men kick, too, sometimes, when they pay for a good thing and get a bad one! And they do right.
But there are very few kickers among the buyers of

PARIAN PAINTS

"Why?"
Because they are found to possess the qualities claimed for them, namely: Durability, permanence of color, unequaled covering capacity—and—what no other paints claim or are found to have—the quality of being unaffected by climatic conditions.

PARIAN PAINT COMPANY
39 South Pryor Street.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA—In the matter of Purity Ice Works, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.

Under and by virtue of an order of Hon. P. H. Adams, referee, dated November 20, 1899, I will sell at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash on the premises at 11 o'clock a. m., on December 19, 1899, all of the property of said bankrupt estate, being known as the Purity Ice Works, situated on Fort street, in the city of Atlanta, consisting of an ice plant, tools, appliances, lease, wagons, harness, etc., said sale subject to confirmation by the court. As authorized in said order I will receive up to and including December 15, 1899, private bids for all of said property. Said bids to be submitted to the referee for confirmation or rejection. The purchaser at the time of said sale is required to deposit with the undersigned a certified check for $250. Each private bid must be accompanied with a certified check for $250. Said check will be returned in the event the sale is not confirmed.

DARWIN G. JONES,
Trustee in Bankruptcy.

nov 21, 28, dec 5 12 tues

For Coughs use Cheney's Expectorant.

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

All creditors of the estate of M. A. Smith, late of Fulton county, deceased, are hereby notified to render in their demands to the undersigned according to law, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment. November 27, 1899. Melvin S. McGee, Administrator. Nov-28-4t-tu

FINEST TRAINS IN THE WORLD!

Burlington Route

The Burlington runs on its northwest main line, from Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis, what is considered to be the finest train in the world.

This train leaves Chicago at 6:30 p. m., daily.

The roadbed is perfect; and over this track are run each night in each direction, trains costing $120,000 each.

New Atlanta city passenger office, No. 5 North Pryor street, opposite Kimball House.

J. N. MERRILL, Gen. So. Ag't.

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TRAINS
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TAX BILL MAY BE SIDETRACKED IN WHOLE OR IN PART IN THE HOUSE

Members of Tax Commission Undecided Yesterday as to the Course To Be Pursued.

ELEVEN WORKING DAYS LEFT

Ellis, of Bibb, Calls the Commission Together for a Conference.

LABOR BUREAU BILL RECOMMENDED

A Tangle of New Measures Flooded House Yesterday and Little Was Done Beyond Reading of Bills for First and Second Time.

It is regarded probable from the action of the house yesterday that the revisory tax bill provided for by resolution at the last session of the legislature and some of the sections of which are now before the body on their passage, will be sidetracked and that the present session will be devoid of legislation.

The fear that the bill reported by the commission, voluminous as it is and demanding the most careful consideration, would not be able to pass in the short time left to the session, has been entertained by members of the commission for several days and was given expression in the house yesterday by Mr. Ellis, of Bibb, house chairman of the commission. At the close of the reading of the journal Mr. Ellis rose and moved that the tax bill, which by previous action had been made the special continuous order, be displaced for the day and be taken up Tuesday morning. Mr. Hall, of Bibb, addressed the chair for the purpose of protesting against further delay in the consideration of the measure, expressing the hope that some features of the bill would be able to pass the house.

Mr. Ellis quickly informed his colleague that the delay proposed was exactly for the purpose expressed by the gentleman from Bibb. "The motion is made," said Mr. Ellis, "solely to get the members of the commission together so they can either decide upon some way to get the tax bill on its passage or get it off the calendar of the house so that it will not further delay business."

Conferences Are Held.

The motion of Mr. Ellis prevailed and the consideration of sections thirty-six and thirty-seven providing for the system of assessment which is the basis of the new measure went over until this morning.

Two conferences of an executive nature were held by the tax commission during the day and at the end of the afternoon conference a member announced that no agreement had been reached and that another conference would be held this morning. There is evidently a difference between members of the commission as to the advisability of going ahead with the tax bill and the final decision will probably be reached this morning.

The opinion is general among the members of the house and even among the commissioners that the time remaining of the session is too short in which to give the measure the attention it deserves, especially since it is the custom of the house to pass section by section. The bill consumes over sixty printed pages and so far the debate has only started on the first sections to be considered.

A member of the commission stated yesterday that in his opinion it was very doubtful if the tax measure could be gone through with at the session, stating that the house had shown little desire to take the matter up. "Attempts were made by the commission," he said, "at the first of the session to get the bill before the house at a date that would have guaranteed plenty of time for its consideration, but delays were granted each time until the house now finds itself barely with time in which to vote on the measure. By taking it up now much of the business on the calendar, which, by the way, is unusually crowded, cannot be acted on."

The fate of the tax bill is, therefore, regarded as doubtful not only by the majority of the house, but by the members of the commission. The bill is in the possession of the house and cannot be withdrawn by the commission or tabled without the consent of that body and a great deal of interest awaits on the decision of the commissioners, which will probably be announced this morning.

The preponderance of the argument has so far been against the adoption of the assessment system on which the new code is based and this apparent antagonism on the part of the house is also an element that led up to the conference of the commission.

It is possible that the framers of the bill will decide this morning to push its consideration, or at least some features of the measure, while the probability on the other side is conceded by leading members to be that the bill is to be sidetracked and got out of the way so that the business of the house will not be further delayed.

Labor Bill Reconsidered.

During the reading of the journal yesterday Mr. Reynolds, of Richmond, the author of the bill creating a bureau of labor and industrial statistics, moved that the measure, which had been defeated, be reconsidered.

In advocating the reconsideration of the bill Mr. Reynolds stated the bureau of labor wherever it had been established in the country had proved of immense benefit to industrial growth. He called the attention of the house to the statistics showing that thirty-six states of the union had established the bureau. He thought in view of the fact that the bill established an office at a very small cost to the state and held out the possibility of great good to the business interests of Georgia should appeal to the legislature and that the least the members could do would be to reconsider the measure.

Mr. Morris, of Cobb, addressed the house in opposition to reconsideration, beginning with the statement that he was not antagonistic to labor and was making no fight on labor. He was opposed to the bill because he did not see the necessity for a bureau of labor and objected to the expense. Mr. Morris declared that in every one of the thirty-six states that have established the bureau military companies have to be called out every year to suppress strikes and labor riots.

Mr. Woodall, of Talbot, stated that he was a member of the minority of the committee that had signed the minority report against the bill, but that in view of the reasons brought forward in the house why the measure should be enacted into a law he proposed to withdraw his objection and vote for re-consideration.

Mr. Bell, of Forsyth, was opposed to the measure. He declared that the best way to benefit labor was by reducing taxation and not by loading down the executive branch of the government with bureaus and new officers. "I was born to labor," said Mr. Bell, "and no one has more respect for it than I have, but this is a different question."

The resolution providing for the payment to the members of the tax commission of their per diem while engaged in the work of the state and providing also for the salary of the secretary of the commission was read for the second time. A resolution was passed tendering the use of the hall of the house of representatives to the Virginia Society, January 19, 1900, for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the birth of Robert E. Lee.

The time of the house was by resolution devoted until 12 o'clock to the reading of bills for the second time, and at that hour several measures for third reading were placed on their passage.

The house passed the bill by Mr. Felker, of Walton, prohibiting the manufacture of any spirituous, malt or intoxicating liquors within the limits of Walton county.

The report of the committee on labor and labor statistics favorably recommending the child labor bill was read in the house before adjournment yesterday.

New Committee Named.

Speaker Little announced during the day the membership of the new committee provided for in the resolution by Mr. Bell, of Forsyth, passed by the house some weeks ago. The new committee of the house is known as the committee on retrenchment, and it is composed of the following members:

Bell, of Forsyth chairman; Jordan, of Pulaski; Knowles, of Fulton; Rudicil, of Chattooga; Everett, of Polk; Blalock, of Fayette; Bennett, of Mitchell; Starr, of Gordon; Chappell, of Muscogee, and Mitchell, of Thomas.

As the present session is so near an end it is hardly probable that the committee on retrenchment will do more than organize, but the precedent thus set by the creation of the new body will doubtless be followed by future speakers of the house.

In presenting his resolution for the committee, Mr. Bell stated that it was his idea that the committee should cooperate and act jointly with that on appropriations and make it their duty to stop any leakage from the treasury that might be discovered.

There is a probability that the present legislature will have the honor of naming the flower of Georgia, as several propositions have been made to members to introduce a resolution naming a state flower emblem.

The claims of the Cherokee rose are being pushed and the chances are that that flower will be named should the legislature decide to go into the flower business.

Afternoon Session of House.

The afternoon session of the house was devoted entirely to the consideration of three measures for third reading, a resolution for the relief of the sureties of J. W. Johnson, former tax collector of Oconee county; the bill by Mr. Brandon, of Fulton, making the course of study for applicants to practice medicine four years, and the resolution of Dr. Carlton, of Clarke, providing for the visit of the entire general assembly to the University of Georgia at the coming commencement.

The joint resolution by Mr. Price, of Oconee, giving relief to the three sureties on the bond of J. W. Johnson, of Oconee county, called for an appropriation and the house was resolved by Speaker Little into committee of the whole, with Mr. Starr in the chair.

Representative Bell, of Forsyth, took the floor in advocacy of the resolution, stating that it had been given the careful attention of the general judiciary committee with the result that the committee had recommended its passage unanimously.

Mr. Price, of Oconee, stated that in introducing the resolution, he had only asked for simple justice for the three men on the bond of the former collector. The facts, he said, showed that they had paid the state money to which the state was not entitled, since a close examination of the county records made it clear that there was no shortage in the accounts of the collector. He didn't ask any money, he said, for the persons named in the resolution, but simple justice, which he did not think the house would deny.

Mr. Holder, of Jackson, stated that as the representative of a county adjoining that of Oconee, he had had occasion to personally investigate the charge against Tax Collector Johnson and was satisfied that the house would only be doing its duty in making the appropriation.

Mr. Spinks, of Spaulding, opposed the resolution. He said he regretted to have to take issue with those favoring the appropriation, but could not understand what right the legislature had to give relief in the case before the house. The previous question was called for, and the committee of the whole house having recommended that the resolution pass, the call for the ayes and noes showed 104 members in favor of it and only 9 opposed. The vote was a decidedly complimentary one to Representative Price, who has worked diligently for the measure and who made an able presentation of his claim during the debate.

Four-Year Course Defeated.

The resolution by Mr. Price, of Oconee, was immediately transmitted to the sen-

Continued on Eighth Page.

NETHERSOLE SCORES A SUPERB SUCCESS IN PINERO'S PLAY

OLGA NETHERSOLE, AS PAULA TANQUERAY.

Sir George Orreyed	Mr. Leonard Outram
Capt. Hugh Ardale	Mr. Hamilton Revelle
Aubrey Tanqueray	Mr. John Glendinning
uCaley Drummle	Mr. Fred Thorne
Frank Misquith, Q. C. M. P.	Mr. Francklyn Hurleigh
Gordon Jayne, M.D.	Mr. Myron Calice
Morse	Mr. Charles Wellesley
Lady Orreyed	Miss Adelaide Cumming
Mrs. Cortelyou	Miss Alexes Leighton
Ellean	Miss Nellie Thorne
Paula	Olga Nethersole

It is extremely difficult to do justice to the flawless, fascinating acting of Olga Nethersole in the trying role of the "Second Mrs. Tanqueray" and at the same time avoid a superfluous use of superlatives.

From long reading of the unusually complimentary press notices that critics all over the country have been moved to write of her, the Atlanta public was prepared to see an actress of rare ability; those who had seen Mrs. Kendal in the role of Paula some years ago were satisfied concerning the play, but it is equally true that no one was prepared for Miss Nethersole's artistically perfect and magnificently executed conception last night of one of the most intensely dramatic roles in modern drama. Her interpretation of Paula is a masterpiece in its every detail, and beside her, Mrs. Kendal' measures no higher than mediocrity. This is said in no spirit of disparagement of one of England's foremost actresses, for it would be strange if the added advantage of youth and beauty linked with talent of the highest order did not throw the balance strongly in Miss Nethersole's favor.

"The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" has been termed a problem play. It is more. As a study of social ethics, of the psychology of the emotions, as well as from the standpoint of epigrammatic force and construction, it has few equals in modern literature of the playwrights. Read the book and its strength and power and the vast lesson it carries with it cannot be overlooked; see the play with Olga Nethersole in the role of Paula, the strangely contradictory yet perfectly humane heroine, and the force of the great underlying truth comes home with certain and awful swiftness. It is not a pleasant play. The principal characters during the interval that it deals with them do not find happiness in the present and see little of brightness reflected from the future. But it is one phase of life and if art is but the faithful reproduction of nature it is a play that contains the apotheosis of the artistic.

The basic thought which the story brings out in bold relief is the fearful, tragic futility of the attempts of a woman who has led a dubious life in the past to find happiness even under circumstances seemingly most favorable, in marriage to a man she loves and who loves her. Such a woman is Paula. Before she meets Aubrey Tanqueray, a widower, she has had liasons with several men. This knowledge is her husband's before he marries her. He forgives her past and wants her to forget it. He can forget; she cannot. Once married, her husband's young daughter, a pure, innocent-minded girl reared in a convent, is the first and unwilling cause of unhappiness to Paula and her husband. Paula loves Ellean with a devotion that is made almost fierce by a strange mixture of jealousy that she feels for Tanqueray's love for his child, and the impossibility of a responsiveness on Ellean's part for her. One moment she yearns and pleads with Ellean for love, and the next she repels her in a fashion almost brutal. These scenes between Paula and Ellean are among the strongest in the play.

It is much the same with her husband. Secure in the knowledge that he loves her, the awful past and the fact of his knowledge of it stares her constantly in the face. She wants love, but love alone does not satisfy her. It does not bring forgetfulness. Behind the cold walls of a respectability bought with a wedding ring, she chafes under the contact with a girl who is all that she is not. This craving for something that was lost in the contact with the world of other days makes her more than miserable—it renders her desperate. Were she of a coarser nature, were she less sensitive, it would not be so. But at heart she is a good woman with whom circumstances have dealt harshly. This constant unrest makes her appear contradictory. But she is simply human, and is impelled by the elementary emotions to actions which she repents of the next moment. One instant she utters words cruelly cutting to her husband; the next she is tearfully repentant.

All through the three acts that portray her wedded life this display of continual restlessness is manifest. In the third act the attachment of Ellean for Captain Hugh Ardale becomes known to her. She and Ardale had "kept house" together in other days. The situation is intensely dramatic and complicated. She is between conflicting dilemmas, but her resolve that the two shall not marry is fixed. She tells her husband all and acquaints him with the one chapter in her life that he was ignorant of. Tanqueray is equally firm in his refusal to countenance the engagement, yet he is powerless to tell his daughter why. Ellean, with a woman's intuition, feels, knows that Paula has caused her father's sudden revulsion to her lover. She taxes her with it, and then it is that the realization she has dreaded comes to her that Ellean knows the manner of woman she has been. And Nethersole, distrait, anguished, heartbroken, the last reed of her scant happiness shaken, is the living, actual Paula, driven to the last ditch of a soul-rending despair.

The play finishes most dramatically. After Ellean's promise to see Ardale no more, husband and wife remain alone for a moment, each under the stress of conflicting emotions. What is held for them in the awful future? Poor, miserable Paula solves the sorrowful problem. She goes to her room, and a moment later Ellean tells hysterically of her stepmother's death.

It would be difficult to single out the best of the many strong scenes. Each situation is fraught with the most intense human interest and each is dependent on the inner workings of emotions that are made perfectly plain to the audience.

Miss Nethersole was Paula. Her every movement and utterance was Paula's. There was nothing overdrawn in her acting and the sudden transitioos from one mood to another were the quick changes of unfortunate Paula's moods and happinesses.

John Glendinning took the role of Aubrey Tanqueray in a polished, capable and thoroughly satisfactory manner. This role, by the way, called for as great a repression of the emotions as Miss Nethersole's for the display. In physique and every other respect he is admirably suited to the part. Of the other members of the company Fred Thorne as Cayley Drummle, Miss Nellie Thorne as Ellean and Miss Leighton as Mrs. Cortelyon all had difficult roles.

The audience was one of the largest that ever attended a theatrical performance in Atlanta. It was appreciative in a rare degree, and repeated curtain calls evidenced in part the impression made by Miss Nethersole and her company in Pinero's great play.

SIDNEY ORMOND.

SHOOTS HIS TWO BROTHERS.

Boy Five Years Old Kills Another Six Years His Senior.

Mobile, Ala., December 4.—At State Line, Miss., Edmund, the five-year-old son of Dr. W. H. Boykin, shot and instantly killed his brother Roderick, aged eleven, and severely wounded in the right arm his brother Tom, aged thirteen, in a quarrel. Tom saved his life by getting behind a tree.

CLEVELAND UNABLE TO ATTEND

Meeting In Aid of Tuskegee Normal School Held in New York.

New York, December 4.—A meeting in aid of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, of Tuskegee, Ala., was held tonight in the concert hall of Madison Square Garden. It was expected that ex-President Grover Cleveland would preside, but he sent a letter to the president, Booker T. Washington, instead, stating that he was unable to attend and expressing his full approval of the work of the institute.

LITTLE ONE BURNED TO DEATH

And the Mother in Trying To Save the Child Is Badly Injured.

Fort Valley, Ga., December 4.—This morning the four-year-old child of E[illegible] T. Thomas was playing around a burning brush pile, some distance from the house, when its clothing caught fire. The child's mother saw it and rushed to its rescue. She made heroic efforts to save it, and in the attempt came near sacrificing her own life, for her clothing took fire from the child and she was dangerously if not fatally burned. The child died in great agony after a few hours.

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NATIONAL PARK MATTER TO COME UP IN BOTH BRANCHES OF CONGRESS

General H. V. Boynton Aided Clay and Livingston in the Preparation of the Necessary Documents.

HE TAKES A DEEP INTEREST

Representative Exceedingly Sanguine of Success.

PROPERTY CEDED TO GOVERNMENT

Bill to That Effect Was Introduced Yesterday in the Legislature by Mr. Brandon—System of Parks and Roads May Follow.

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, December 4.—(Special.)—The movement for the Atlanta national military park will take legislative shape tomorrow, when bills for the establishment of that park will be introduced in both the senate and the house. The senate bill will have Senator Clay as its sponsor, while Colonel Livingston will introduce the bill in the house.

The form of these bills was determined upon by Senator Clay, Colonel Livingston, Forrest Adair and General H. V. Boynton today. Mr. Adair reached the city last night and spent the morning in conference with General Boynton. The general is the head of the Chickamauga park commission and not only takes an interest in all these enterprises, but is especially friendly to this proposed Atlanta park, for it is to stand in commemoration of battles in which he took an active part. He has made a special study of national parks. Indeed, the success of that splendid one at Chickamauga may well be said to be almost entirely due to his guidance and his efforts, and he has been of great assistance to the Georgians in preparing their bill.

This is modeled upon the act establishing the Chickamauga park, with such changes as have been found valuable in the experience of the men in charge of that work. General Boynton was very enthusiastic over the prospects for the Atlanta park, when Mr. Adair showed him what had been done, what options had been secured and has promised his active assistance in pushing the enterprise on to success.

What the Bill Provides For.

As has been explained in The Constitution, these options cover about 1,300 acres of land and they have been secured at figures which are regarded in the war department as remarkably low. The bill for the establishment of the park carries an appropriation of $250,000 as a total. This is for the purchase of the lands and for the development of the property into a park. Under its terms the control of the park affairs is placed in the hands of a commission and it is provided that each of the three members of the commission shall have served in the battle about Atlanta. One is to be an officer of the regular army, and he will also be seecretary of the commission. The commission is to have an office at Atlanta. It is provided in the act that the commissioners shall develop the property into a park, by all the necessary landscape work and that, as at Chickamauga, the lines of the troops shall be marked by stones and historical tablets. Historical points outside of the park reservation, but having bearing upon the stirring events which the park is designed to commemorate, are also to be marked. The bill goes into the detail of park management, covering every essential point.

What Mr. Adair Says.

Mr. Adair is very much delighted at the result of his visit.

"I have found both Colonel Livingston and Seantor Clay not only anxious to help, but enthusiastic in their support of the measure. They believe it will be passed by congress and certainly, if work will do it, they can be counted upon to furnish the work. I am sure all of the Georgians will give their earnest aid in the matter, but these two are particularly enthusiastic, as the park comes close home to both of them. At the war department I met with every encouragement. General Boynton takes as deep an interest in the project as he could ever have taken in that at Chickamauga. It happens that a number of men now prominent in public life participated in the battles about Atlanta. The president was there, ex-President Harrison was conspicuous in the fighting about our city, General Henderson, the new speaker of the house, was also in those battles, and so were a number of other men in public life. They all give assurance of their hearty support. Every man I have talked with wonder that this thing was not started before."

Mr. Adair will leave for home tomorrow morning. He has every reason to feel encouraged over the prospects of the enterprise toward which he has worked so earnestly. His showing has made a specially favorable impression and on all sides he has found a friendly interest.

ACTION IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Sovereignty Ceded the Government Over the Proposed Site of a National Park.

Preceding the introduction of measures in congress to make Peachtree creek battlefield, near Atlanta, a national park, a resolution was introduced in the lower house of the Georgia legislature yesterday morning ceding to the United States government sovereignty over the proposed park site.

The resolution introduced in the house was presented by Representative Brandon, of Fulton, author of the resolution to cede sovereignty over the federal prison site to the national government. Mr. Brandon stated yesterday that he proposed to make every effort to get the park site resolution through the house and senate at the earliest possible moment, so that every obstacle to a favorable action by congress in providing for the appropriation would be removed.

The resolution begins with a description of the property on which the government has secured an option and cedes jurisdiction over all the approaches and contiguous sites which may hereafter be secured by the federal government.

In another portion of the paper is presented a map of the government roadways that are sure to be built if a national park is established here.

A provision is made in the resolution that the state of Georgia shall retain concurrent jurisdiction with the United States, keeping the park within the authority of county officers for the purposes of arrests and other necessary state control. The measure was referred at once to the general judiciary committee. The resolution by Representative Brandon is as follows:

Whereas, the United States government has recently entered into negotiations with a view to purchasing for use as a national park the following land, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land, lying and being in the 17th district of Fulton county, Georgia, commencing at the northwest corner of Peachtree road and the Collier road and running thence westerly along said Collier road through land lots Nos. 110, 146 and 156 to the Howell's mill road and continuing west in a straight line to the western line of what is known as the A. P. Woodward property 1,258 feet, more or less, to the north line of land lot 153; thence west along the land lot lines to the west line of the property of Mrs. M. V. Lyons, thence north through land lot 185 and along Mrs. Lyons's west line to the south line of land lot 184; thence west along the south line of land lot 184 to the property of McCamey and Henson; thence north along said McCamey and Henson line to Peachtree creek; thence west along the line of said creek to the west line of land lot 184, to the north line of said land lot; thence east along the north line of said land lot to the line of Jane Howell; thence south along said Jane Howell's line to her southwestern corner, thence east along said Howell's mill road to a six acre tract of land belonging to Betsy Howell; thence east along said Betsy Howell's east line to the north line of land lot 144 to the west line of land lot 112; thence south along the west line of land lots 112 and 111 to Peachtree Creek, thence easterly along the meandering of said creek 500 feet, more or less, to Powell's line; thence southeasterly 738 feet to Thornton's line; thence southeasterly along Thornton's line 650 feet; thence easterly along Thornton's south line 601 feet to Peachtree road and thence southerly along the west side of Peachtree road 2,200 feet, more or less, to the beginning point. Together with such approaches and such other lands contiguous to the above described which the United States government may hereafter acquire for the purpose named.

Therefore, be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Georgia that jurisdiction over said land and territory be and the same is hereby ceded to said United States government on condition that it shall acquire title to the same. Provided, however, that the state of Georgia shall retain concurrent jurisdiction thereover with the United States government.

WORTH MILLIONS.

BUT COULD NOT BUY BREAD. SO GOES THE STORY.

Like the Man at Klondike, Who Died of Starvation, with His Hut Full of Gold.

Many Die Yearly, with Means of Salvation at Hand, Were They but Able To Use Them.

Physicians the world over have known of and believed in the virtues of cod liver oil. They have, alas, also realized its drawbacks and the impossibility of administering it where it would do good. Doctors have seen hundreds of people die of consumption and other wasting diseases, whom they knew might be saved had they only been able to take enough cod liver oil to obtain from it a sufficient amount of the medicinal principles which it contained.

It is not necessary to go to doctors to know why cod liver oil has not been a popular remedy, or to realize how few people are able to take enough of it to do them any good. The many who have needed and attempted to take this nauseating remedy, if they are still in a position where they need cod liver oil, are the ones who should throw their hats in the air and shout their joy from the housetop at the news which comes to us of Vinol.

These are the people who will never forget the name of this new remedy, nor will they ever cease to thank Dr. Jacobs, of Jacobs' Pharmacy, our prominent druggist, who has become famous in the past few days, on account of his connection with the Boston firm who have introduced this same remedy.

How simple it all sounds, now that we know of it. Here Dr. Jacobs has, right in his store, a preparation that looks like and tastes like delicious wine. It is a delicious wine, only there has been added to it this extract of the cod's liver, this peculiar special extract of the curative principles, the means of obtaining which is the only discovery about Vinol. We do not believe there is an invalid in this city suffering from throat, lung or bronchial troubles, or in fact any wasting disease, but has already interested himself in this preparation.

Dr. Jacobs is kept busy explaining its merits and telling his many friends how it is now possible to take all that is necessary of cod liver oil, or Vinol, its concentrated active medicinal principles, to overcome disease. It has not been a difficult matter for him to explain, as he has done, the absolute uselessness of the grease itself and to demonstrate the great value of the medicinal properties of the liver of the cod. It has not been necessary for him to tell sufferers from such troubles that fat does not make fat, but simply upsets and disarranges the stomach.

There are many people right here in our city who know from but a few days' experience how much benefit they are deriving from this preparation, and who have already learned that the medicinal properties of Vinol act in a most wonderful manner in checking the symptoms of disease, while at the same time enabling the stomach to assimilate and digest from palatable, every-day food, the necessary nourishment to renew tissue depleted by disease.

Dr. Jacobs is justly pleased at the success that will attend the connection he has made with the prominent Boston firm who are putting up this preparation, and justly deserves all the fame and profit that will attach themselves to his name, on account of his enterprise in introducing Vinol to our city.

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ATLANTA, GA., December 5, 1899.

Good—and Suggestive.

While the state legislature is still in session it may not be amiss to assure its members that the world is moving onward, so far as the negro is concerned, and that it is at a standstill so far as the Georgia white boy is concerned.

As we write, a meeting is in progress in New York city. The presiding officer is an ex-president of the United States; the purpose is the promotion of education; and the beneficiary is to be the negro! It is in no invidious spirit that we draw attention to this fact, for we must congratulate the black boy that he has friends who are brave enough to stand by him, and that in his cry for release from darkness there has been raised up for him help and sympathy from abroad. The nature of this sympathy and the influences which stand behind it, as well as the arguments for it, are all well stated in The New York Times of Saturday, December 2, which says:

> On Monday next, at the Madison Square Garden concert hall, a meeting will be held to promote the raising of an endowment fund for Tuskegee institute, in the town of that name in Alabama. In some respects it will be in itself a noteworthy meeting. Ex-President Cleveland will preside, and speeches will be made by Mr. Walter H. Page, Mr. William H. Baldwin, Jr., president of Long Island railroad, a trustee of Tuskegee, and, most important of all, by Dr. Booker T. Washington, the president of the institute.
>
> We wish we could impress our readers with our own sense of the work that is doing under Dr. Washington's direction. It is, in connection with that at Hampton, the most promising and the most fruitful now carried on in the south, for it goes to the very root of all the causes of real difficulty there, and is directed to building the foundation for a permanent, progressive co-operation between the two races. It is undertaking, and as far as the means are available it is actually making, a peaceful revolution, which is the natural and beneficent completion of the emancipation wrought in war. We have no illusions as to the depth or enduring character of the color prejudice in this country. Neither, if we understand him, has Dr. Washington. His conception of the task of education for his race does not defy or ignore that prejudice. It is simply directed to aims and methods with which the prejudice has nothing to do, and the value of which is independent of it.
>
> His fundamental idea is that the future of the negro in the United States will turn on the value of his own service to the community, and in proportion as that service is intelligent, skillful, honest and faithful the community will recognize and respect the essential rights of him who renders it. His purpose is to fit the largest number of young men and women in the best way to render this service, and by direct instruction and indirect example to spread the ideal among the race. A splendid beginning has been made at Tuskegee, which, considering the difficulties encountered and overcome, is an absolute guarantee of the good use of all resources that can be secured. Some three thousand graduates have been sent out self-supporting and self-respecting, and their influence is felt in every one of the southern states.
>
> Dr. Washington's conception is based on clear facts. The greatest need of the south is labor, and the greatest resources of the south is the labor of the negro race. The demand and the raw material for the supply exist together. To the degree that this raw material can be developed, that is, to the degree that the negroes can be made more profitable workmen in all grades and kinds of employment, the relations between them and the whites are bound to be improved. That the task is a very great one cannot be denied. That the utmost effort of organized private energy will make but slow advance is only too certain. It is no Utopia that has been undertaken at Tuskegee, and the promise that is held out for reward to those that shall share the labor is not a glittering one. But this is true beyond all doubt, that every dollar spent in this labor will do a lasting and increasing good. It will not be wasted. It will not be lost. The returns from it will be like compound interest, a steadily increasing profit to the nation.

This extract, of more than usual length for editorial quotation, is given thus at length in order that our state legislators may not overlook it. No man can begrudge the negro the friends whom he has rallied to his support, nor blame him for drinking to his fill at the fount of knowledge. Not a word written by The Times is susceptible of criticism, and certainly no man of any section can be more rejoiced than he of the south that human sympathy is doing so much for the descendants of Africa. The Constitution has no word of discouragement, for it is on record as indorsing to the fullest the effort of Booker Washington to lift his race out of the slough of despond.

The work is good, but so suggestive! While the black boy has friends at home and abroad, the poor white boy is born to neither. He has no claim upon the sympathy of New York, and though the burden of the state appropriation to negro education is upon his back, he has no friends to relieve his condition nor cheer his situation. While the white boys of other states have open to them liberal opportunities for education and while the black boy in the cabin on the adjoining farm has a double opportunity, the state university is crippled in its work and hampered in its prospects; the Technological school is partly subsisting on foreign benevolence, and the white boys of the state are condemned to ignorance. We have the rough diamonds which would bear the most exquisite polish, but we reject them for the pasteboard variety. The lack of funds is a fruitful source of negative argument, but even in this contingency, are our children to be relegated to serfdom? Not a single dollar can be spared from the exactions now made upon the people, and not a backward step can be taken in the cause of education.

This alarm is sounded, not in a spirit of envy against the colored race, for we rejoice with it in the advantages which it can secure from time to time, but that our legislature may be spurred up to its duty toward the poor white boys of the state. Noticing what we had to say upon this question in a previous issue, The Albany, N. Y., Press, says:

> The Constitution seems to think that the white boy of the south is not given a fair chance in the battle of life, and it places the blame on the authorities or manufacturers, who are too much inclined to patronize northern talent. According to The Constitution, if a teacher is needed in the south he is imported from a more favored land. When a cotton mill is erected the southern boys and girls may do the menial work for a trifle in pay, "but the superintendent, the engineer, the experts in coloring and in pattern making must come from Massachusetts or from England." When an iron foundry is established—according to our contemporary—the men who command from $5 to $10 a day are brought from Rhode Island or from Pennsylvania, while the small boy who carries water to the hands may be the only born Georgian on the pay roll. When southern towns put in electric plants, orders are also sent for men who understand how to run those plants. If a linotype is bought by a southern newspaper, New York is ordered to ship an operator as well.
>
> It seems to us that The Constitution takes itself too seriously in the matter of northern competition. But its appeal for better educational facilities for the poor white boy of the south is opportune. When widespread ignorance is abolished in our southern states, we will hear less of class distinction and more of brotherly love.

Nothing could be more foreign to the purpose of The Constitution than the deduction thus drawn. We have no more envy of the imported skilled labor than we have of the aid given to colored education, but we do protest against a condition which fails to make our own boys competent to fill the places for which outsiders have to be imported. Our protest is directed to the legislature, whose province it is to provide education, that our own boys may be placed upon a level in acquirement with any who may be brought here. While we rejoice that the negro has friends; while we welcome the expert and intelligent of the white race from other points, we only do a duty which they themselves will approve when we declare that it is a burning shame that the cause of education in Georgia is in such a laggard condition.

Gentlemen of the legislature, listen to the cheers of that New York meeting! They come from a militant cause which cannot be repulsed. Look at the poor white boy on your own hilltops and in the wire grass, without friends, almost without hope! Look at your inadequate system of education, both high and low—look at the closed doors of your technological school, with the ominous sign "No entrance," and say, if you can, whether you have done your duty. The school doors must be opened, the college campus must be filled, the technological school must be indefinitely widened and every white boy must be given a chance to show the grit out of which he is made.

Remember—the New York meeting is good, but do not forget the suggestion.

As to "Cheap Money."

A republican exchange, in dealing with future events, says that it is incumbent on gold democrats to "vote the republican ticket, so as to make more crushing the cheap money forces."

The cheap money forces! Really, these republican editors seem to be blind to the conditions all around them. They close their eyes to all the information contained in their daily market reports. They put their fingers in their ears and refuse to listen to facts. Compared with the most important of the world's commodities, money was never cheaper in this country than it is today. The depreciated greenback dollar would buy in 1870 more iron than the gold dollar commands today. Thus, as compared with 1894, we have a fifty-cent dollar with respect to cotton and with respect to cotton products, and a thirty-cent dollar with respect to iron.

In the face of conditions plain to all, the republican editors go on denouncing "cheap money" in one breath and applauding its results in the next. "Cheap money is a delusion!" they cry, and then add, "Behold the prosperity of the country."

Wall street recently took up what has been called "the Coxey yell" and demanded more money because they didn't want to see the stock market collapse under the influence of low prices.

"The Coxey yell," it seems, is a horrible, an alarming affair, when heard in the south and west, or among the common people, but when the speculators, the gamblers and the traders take it up, it becomes patriotic and fashionable. Not only so, the editors take it up and remark that the situation is critical, and the conservative financial writers who make it a point to denounce the demand for more money when it is uttered by the people, begin to make gloomy comments on the "monetary stringency," and say that they confidently expect the government to come to the relief of the market.

It is treason for the people to ask their own government to come to their relief, but, as we have said, the Coxey yell becomes the rallying cry of patriotism when it is uttered in the sacred domain of Wall street. And the government always responds. Recently it issued gold certificates; still more recently it announced its readiness to redeem $25,000,000 worth of bonds, paying 112 7-8 for bonds that Cleveland sold for 103 and 104; and when expanding business conditions in the interior drain Wall street again, we shall hear the same Coxey yell, and see the same demonstrations of politeness and consideration on the part of the government.

A Republican View of the Negro.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, one of the warmest republican partisans in the north, thus explains a recent event in the Georgia house of representatives:

> The only plausible explanation of the defeat of the bill in the Georgia legislature to disfranchise colored voters is that whites find them useful for political purposes. Probably nowhere in the south is bribery of colored voters carried on so openly and extensively as it is in Georgia. The whites and the blacks in this state are about equal in number, but every year that an election is held the democrats secure an immense majority. This is due largely to the purchasable colored vote. The highest bidder usually obtains this vote, and as long as this situation continues Georgia blacks are probably safe from disfranchisement.

It will also be observed that the republican editor pays a delicate compliment to the negro voters, showing the high respect he has for those who have remained true to the republican party through thick and thin, through good and evil repute.

We have no doubt that it is a great gift to love the negroes as the republican editors profess to do; but if anybody can tell us what the republicans have done for the negro since emancipation, except to get him into hot water, we shall be glad to give the facts a very prominent place in our columns.

We presume there are times and occasions when the average negro, having, as he supposes, no interest in an election, regarding it as a mere contest between the whites, holds himself in readiness to support the side that has the most money or that seems to have the largest influence. It is said, indeed, that a recent election in a neighboring city was marked by very disgraceful performances of this kind. We know nothing of the facts; but we do know that such performances cannot be kept up without demoralizing civil government. This being so, we do not have any great fear of corrupt elections in Georgia. In every community in this state there is to be found an element that saves the rest. Corrupt practices cannot prevail against its corrections.

But in denouncing the colored republicans of Georgia, why should the republican editor of The New York Commercial Advertiser impugn the motives of the white democrats? He knows no more of the situation here than he knows of the relations between the various tribes on the Fejee islands. Such information as his paragraph contains appears to have been taken from some pamphlet printed in reconstruction times.

He says that the whites and blacks in Georgia are about equal in number, whereas the whites largely outnumber the blacks, as he could discover from the census of 1890.

The bill to disfranchise the negroes was defeated by a practically unanimous vote, and we think that the republican editor would have shown an honester purpose if, instead of attributing wholesale corruption to the negro voters, and a desire to take advantage of this corruption on the part of the whites, he had interpreted the event as a sign that the whites have no desire to do injustice to the negroes, but are anxious to see them take advantage of their citizenship in a way that will benefit themselves and the state.

The South's Industrial Regeneration.

The New York Times, remarking on the opening of the new steel works of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, which occurred last Thursday at Ensley, near Birmingham, declares that the turn of the lever which put those works in operation marked the beginning of an economic revolution in Alabama and an important stage in the development of the resources of the south.

The furnaces of this company have a capacity of 70,000 tons of pig iron a month, but in a short time they will be producing 100,000 a month. Of this output, 1,000 tons a day will be taken by the new steel works. The steel of this new company, under analysis, proves to be equal to the highest requirements of the trade.

Referring to these facts, which hold out great promise for the future, The Times declares that "a prosperity and promise of growth such as the south never dreamed of in the old times of King Cotton await it now under the new regime of the manufacturer."

This is so true with respect to the whole south that The Constitution has been doing its utmost to interest the energetic business men of Atlanta in the matter, so that this community may receive some of the early benefits of a revolution which, as The Times says, leads surely to increased wealth and population. Our contemporary concludes that "the next decade ought to see and will see a wonderful transformation in the south." It is the desire that Atlanta may take a proper and prominent part in this transformation, and that this community may reap some of the rich fruits of the great industrial movement that is beginning to take tangible shape in the south.

Cotton will be a much more powerful king when he is arrayed in the rich and varied fabrics that flow from modern looms. Where now, as a dethroned monarch (yet very much in evidence), he represents an income of $350,000,000, he will then represent a return of $1,000,000,000. A king with an annual income of a billion is a very formidable power and is able to dispense many blessings to the multitude.

With half a dozen well-managed cotton mills, Atlanta would take on a new hue and shape in all her business relations. Her increased population would prove to be a very rich and profitable market for the neighboring farmers, and this market would attract trade from far and wide. And the new industry would attract other industries of various kinds, for the market here would be too important and profitable to depend on the importation of goods from other communities.

No investment yields prompter or richer returns than a well-managed cotton mill, the products of which have become a part of the necessaries of life. If we cannot have many of these new mills, let us have one large enough to demonstrate to our people the effect that such industries have on population, trade and business.

A House Without Reed.

A house without Reed must be a dull sort of affair, for if there was anything which the late speaker despised it was a quiet time.

It is not often that a political leader, in the full possession of power, steps out of the arena, as has been done by Mr. Reed. There is reason to think, however, that his retirement was the result of prudence, for while Mr. Reed was firmly in the saddle in congress, the political machinery of his party outside was against him. He was in that strange position so long occupied by Mr. Blaine, of being the most brilliant leader of his party, but doomed to be its packhorse. There was no contingency under which Mr. Reed could have aspired higher, except to the senate from his state, and, as a consequence, he got out of the way. Less practical men might have waited to be pushed out, but Mr. Reed was never a man of sentiment—hence his entrance into a New York law firm, where he can become the rival of Chauncey Depew.

Mr. Henderson will not make as aggressive nor as picturesque a speaker as did Mr. Reed, but he will be as satisfactory to those on the outside as any member of his party could hope to be.

Mr. Richardson as Leader.

The selection of Hon. J. D. Richardson, of Tennessee, as democratic leader on the floor of the national house of representatives is another compliment to the high character of southern congressmen.

Mr. Crisp divided with Mr. Mills the leadership years ago, and succeeded to the place of speaker later on, filling this distinguished position with great ability. He was followed by Mr. Bailey, of Texas, one of the youngest, as well as one of the ablest leaders ever put forward on the floor by any party. Now that another leader had to be chosen, the prominent candidates, with one exception, were all southern men, and one of them, Mr. Richardson, has been selected to fill the place.

Mr. Richardson is a strong man mentally, well equipped for the place, and the party feels sure that in his hands its interests will be well taken care of upon the floor. In the meantime the services of Mr. Bailey have not been lost, but with the freedom of personal motion, he will make himself effective as heretofore.

It is highly important that in the session preceding a presidential election the utmost harmony should prevail among the leaders, and no personal rivalry should be permitted to manifest itself. Grave questions are ahead, which will require the best thought of the party to settle.

Mr. Choate is coming in for much criticism as the result of his hearty imitation of Mr. Bayard. Joe should confine himself to jokes.

The New York newspapers are very virtuous every day in the week except Sunday.

There was not as much bloodshed in the football war this year as usual. Are our young men growing less reckless?

The British censor could give poor General Otis many points in the game.

What seems queer to outsiders is that the British don't follow up their great victories in Natal.

GEORGIA AND THE DOG.

Adairsville Banner: We are glad to know that we have one legislator that has backbone enough to pass a dog law. Let the work go on to a finish. Let the senate pass the bill, only striking the clause that refers to the grand jury recommendation. We want to see it effective now. The dog ought and must go. The blate of the sheep is a more pleasant sound than the bark of a dog.

Senoia, Ga., Blade: A tax of $1 was dog will count that his saddest day when he gets his tax.

Wiregrass, Ga., Blade: A tax of $1 was placed on the male dogs and $1.50 on female dogs. The amount thus collected, if we understand it correctly, goes to the public school fund. This will greatly benefit the educational interests of our county. It will, however, benefit Emanuel county a great deal more in another way. There is no reason why we should not raise an abundance of wool if the dogs are thinned out. Some years ago this county turned out several times the wool it does now. The sheep industry is bound to increase all over the state. Some people will kick, but the tax has got to be paid or the dogs killed. This will make the tax on town dogs $2 and $2.50 per head. To this act of the Georgia legislature we heartily say amen.

Dahlonega, Ga., Nugget: The dog law is not needed in the mountain countries any more than the stock law. The wild cats and other animals will be more destructive to the farmers' pigs if the bill passes than the dogs have ever been to the sheep. Besides this if the farmers' dog is taxed so he can't keep it, thieves will be given a much broader territory to work in. We know of many lone women in the mountains who have no other protection than their dogs. If the sheepraisers want protection, let them ask for a law which will enable them to collect damages from the owner of a dog killing any of their sheep, and let the poor woman's dog alone.

Moultrie, Ga., Observer: We hope the senate will not fail to pass that dog law. We are interested in that.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

"Lee to the Rear."

Editor Constitution—In your issue of last Saturday, December 2d, I observed the inquiry of T. C. Neely, of Texas, as follows:

"Editor Constitution—Having heard my mother speak so often of a poem entitled "Lee to the Rear," I have become so anxious to obtain it that I write to your paper as the most widely circulated paper in our dear old confederate states, to see if some one can't give it to your columns. The poem was written on an incident that occurred to General Robert E. Lee as he started to lead a charge, when a private rushed out and caught his bridle, exclaiming: 'We will go forward if you will go back, but too much depends upon your life for you to risk it in this charge.' If I mistake not, my father, who is now dead, and who served under General Longstreet, witnessed the incident, but was not near enough to hear the conversation. I would be so glad if any one of your readers could furnish the poem for publication.

"T. C. NEELY.

"Texarkana, Tex., November 30, 1899.

In my cabinet of history collections I have a volume of "Southern War Songs." In it I find the poem, by Miss Mollie E. Moore, "Lee at the Wilderness," which I think must be the same poem for which your Texas inquirer is seeking. I have copied it, and herewith hand it to you for publication.

ROBERT L. RODGERS,
Historian of Atlanta Camp, U. C. V.

LEE AT THE WILDERNESS.

'Twas a terrible moment!
The blood and the rout!
His great bosom shook
With an awful doubt.
Confusion in front,
And a pause in the cries;
And a darkness like night
Passed over our skies:
There were tears in the eyes
Of General Lee.

As the blue-clad lines
Swept fearfully near,
There was wavering yonder,
And a break in the cheer
Of our columns unsteady:
But "We are here! We are ready
With rifle and blade!"
Cried the Texas brigade
To General Lee.

He smiled—it meant death.
That wonderful smile;
It leaped like a flame
Down each close set file;
And we stormed to the front
With a long, loud cry—
We had long ago learned
How to charge and to die:
There was faith in the eye
Of General Lee.

But a sudden pause came,
As we dashed on the foe,
And our scathing columns
Swayed to and fro;
Cold grew our blood,
Glowing like wine,
And a quick sharp whisper
Shot over our line,
As our ranks opened wide—
And there by our side
Rode General Lee.

How grandly he rode!
With his ey on fire,
And his great bosom shook
With an awful desire!
But "Back to the rear!
Till you ride to the rear
We will not do battle
With gun or with blade!"
Cried the Texas brigade
To General Lee.

And so he rode back;
And our terrible yell
Stormed up to the front;
And the fierce, wild swell,
And the roar and the rattle
Swept into the battle
From General Lee.

I felt my foot slip
In the gathering fray—
I looked and my brother
Lay dead in my way.
I paused but one moment
To draw him aside;
Ah! the gash in his bosom
Was bloody and wide!
But he smiled, for he died
For General Lee.

Christ! 'twas maddening work!
But the work was done,
And a few came back
When the hour was won.
Let it glow in the peerless
Records of the fearless—
The charge that was made
By the Texas brigade
For General Lee.

In response to the same inquiry Mr. Charles Edgeworth Jones, of Augusta, says that the poem, "Lee to the Rear," was written by John R. Thompson, the celebrated southern poet. Mr. Jones says that the poem was published in connection with the address of Captain F. Edgeworth Eve before the confederate survivors Association of Augusta on April 26, 1896.

Also, in response to the same inquiry, Mrs. Warren Moseley, whose husband, Captain Warren Mosely, well remembers the incident in question, has written out Mr. Thompson's poem in full for us, and we print it below:

Dawn of a pleasant morning in May
Broke through the Wilderness, cool and gray,
While perched in the tallest tree-tops the birds
Were carolling Mendelssohn's "Songs without words."

Far from the haunts of men remote,
The brook brawled on with a liquid note;
And nature, all tranquil and lovely, wore
The smile of the spring, as in Eden of yore.

Little by little, as daylight increased,
And deepened the roseate flush in the East;
Little by little did morn reveal
Two long, glittering lines of steel.

Where two hundred thousand bayonets gleam,
Tipped with the light of the earliest beam,
And the faces are sullen and grim to see,
In the hostile armies of Grant and Lee.

All of a sudden, ere rose the sun,
Pealed on the silence the opening gun—
A little white puff of smoke there came,
And anon the valley was wreathed in flame.

Down on the left of the Rebel lines,
Where a breastwork stands in a copse of pines,
Before the Rebels their ranks can form,
The Yankees have carried the place by storm.

Stars and Stripes o'er the salient wave,
Where many a hero has found his grave;
And the gallant Confederates strive in vain
The ground they have drenched with their blood to regain!

Yet louder the thunder of battle roared,
Yet a deadlier fire on their columns poured—
Slaughter infernal rode with despair,
Furies twain, through the smoky air.

Not far off, in the saddle there sat
A gray-bearded man, with a black slouch hat;
Not much moved by the fire was he,
Calm and resolute, Robert Lee.

Quick and watchful, he kept his eye
On two bold Rebel brigades close by—
Reserves, that were standing (and dying) at ease,
Where the tempest of wrath toppled over the trees.

For still with their loud deep bull-dog bay,
The Yankee batteries blazed away,
And with every murderous second that sped,
A dozen brave fellows, alas! fell dead.

The grand old gray-beard rode to the space
Where Death and his victims stood face to face,
And silently waved his old slouch hat—
A world of meaning there was in that!

"Follow me! Steady! Well save the day!"
This is what he seemed to say;
And to the light of his glorious eye
The bold brigade thus made reply.

"We'll go forward, but you must go back!"
And they moved not an inch in the perilous track.
"Go to the back and we'll send them to h—l;"
Then the sound of the battle was lost in their yell.

Turning his bridle, Robert Lee
Rode to the rear. Like the waves of the sea,
Bursting the dykes in their overflow,
Madly his veterans dashed on the foe.

And backward in terror that foe was driven,
Their banners rent and their columns riven,
Wherever the tide of battle rolled,
Over the Wilderness, wood and wold.

Sunset out of a crimson sky
Streamed o'er a field of a ruddier dye,
And the brook ran on with a purple stain,
From the blood of ten thousand foeman slain.

Seasons have passed since that day and year;
Again o'er its pebbles the brook runs clear,
And the field in a richer green is drest,
Where the dead of a terrible conflict rest.

Hushed is the roll of the Rebel drum,
The sabres sheath'd and the cannon are dumb;
And Fate, with pitiless hand has furled
The flag that once challenged the gaze of the world.

But the fame of the Wilderness fight abides,
And down into history grandly rides;
Calm and unmoved as in battle he sat,
The gray-bearded man in the black slouch hat.

ADVICE TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Meriwether Vindicator: The legislature should not adjourn without giving us tax assesors. The poor need it as a protection against false returns upon the part of many property holders.

Thomasville, Ga., Times-Enterprise: Editors who have advice in store for the legislature should be giving it out pretty soon, as the days of that honorable body are numbered.

Thomasville, Ga., Times-Enterprise: Georgia should let well enough alone and not disturb her local option law. It comes as near being a solution of the problem as has ever been tried. It is a democratic measure and has worked well. Let it stand.

Thomasville, Ga., Times-Enterprise: In addition to giving the senate a pointer on the Willingham bill, we beg, most respectfully, (and will ever pray, etc.) to suggest that the upper house strike out the grand jury clause in the dog bill and give the state a straight, unadulterated dog law.

Chattanooga, Tenn., News: Sambo and Cuffy won a victory over the Georgia legislature.

Hongansville, Ga., Headlight: The legislature has been hard at work and has accomplished much. The Headlight would rather see less tinkering with the laws, biennial sessions and a few good laws passed than so much time wasted on frivilous subjects.

Liberty County Herald: The Hardwick bill, which was aimed to disfranchise the great majority of negroes in this state, was overwhelmingly defeated on Tuesday. It can be truly stated that statesmen are as changeable as the winds—or at least the solons of the Georgia legislature. At the opening of this session the bill could easily have been passed. In fact, the sentiment in favor of the bill would have been almost unanimous.

Dahlonega, Ga., Nugget: There has already been more bills introduced in the legislature than can possibly be passed at this session. We hope they will dispose of the temperance and dog bills so they won't come up any more. These two things alone have cost the state thousands of dollars.

Moultrie, Ga., Observer: The Hardwick bill for the disfranchisement of ignorant negroes met with overwhelming defeat in the house. Only three votes were cast in its favor. Yet it wasn't a bad bill. A little premature, possibly. There will be such a law in Georgia before many years, we predict.

Moultrie, Ga., Observer: We hope to hear from that Australian ballot law again before the legislature adjourns.

Largest Things in the World.

From The New York Press.

The largest locomotive works in the world are in Philadelphia.

The largest car manufacturing plant in the world is in Pittsburg.

The largest drug house in the world is in St. Louis.

The largest wholesale dry goods house in the world is in New York.

The largest gun works in the world are in Essen.

The largest brewery is in St. Louis.

The largest tobacco factory is in St. Louis.

The largest wooden ware manufactory is in St. Louis.

The largest steel works are in Pittsburg.

The largest drop hammer in the world is the property of the Bethlehem Iron company.

The largest bottle manufactory is in Pittsburg.

The largest spring works are in Pittsburg.

The largest bank is in London.

The largest church is in Rome.

The largest beef and pork packing house is in Chicago.

The largest starch business is in Oswego.

The largest copper mine is in Michigan.

The largest pumping engine in the world is in the Calumet and Hecla mine.

The largest match factory in the world is at Barberton, O. Its capacity is 100,000,000 a day.

The greatest railroad in the world is in the United States.

The greatest hotel is in New York.

The greatest marble quarry is in Vermont.

The greatest flour mill is in Minneapolis.

The greatest copper and brass mill is in Waterbury.

The greatest stove factory is in Detroit.

The greatest whisky industry is in the United States, the output being more than 80,000,000 gallons a year.

The largest sewing machine works in the world are at Elizabethport.

The largest boot and shoe industry is at Lynn.

The largest grocery house in the world is in New York.

The largest hardware house in the world is in St. Louis.

The largest state is Texas.

The largest financier in the world is in New York.

The largest broker is in New York.

The largest stock exchange is in New York.

The largest city (in area) is New York.

The largest life insurance companies are in New York.

The largest buildings are in New York.

The largest corporation in the world is in Pennsylvania—the Carnegie Steel Company, capital stock $250,000,000. Next comes the Federal Steel Company of New Jersey, capital authorized $200,000,000.

The largest monument in the world is in Washington—largest in the sense of tallest and cost.

The loftiest structure in the world is in Paris—the Eiffel tower.

The largest steamboat runs in Long Island sound between New York and Fall River.

The largest steamship plies between New York, Southampton and Bremen.

The largest locomotive is on a short line in Pittsburg.

The largest college or university is Harvard, considering the greatest number of students. Its undergraduates exceed in number those of Oxford.

The greatest shipbuilding plant in the world is at Glasgow.

The largest suspension bridge in the world is in New York.

The largest metal spans in the world are in New York (the Washington bridge.)

The largest public gardens are in Paris.

The largest number of theaters is in London.

The largest hospital in the world is in Paris—the Hotel des Invalides.

The largest stone structure is in Egypt.

The largest falls are in New York.

The largest river is in South America.

Appeal Granted in Three Cases.

Raleigh, N. C., December 4.—(Special.)—Judge Simonton today granted an appeal to the circuit court of appeals in three of the nine cases involving the right of the corporation commission to assess railways for taxation. The appeal is from an interlocutory order. The other six cases will await the rehearing, a motion for which Judge Simonton agrees to hear at Charleston on December 19th. If the other six cases are decided against the state, they will be appealed from the final decision, so that the state will not lose the right of appeal in any of the cases. Eight of the nine cases are the ones in which Judge Simonton recently decided that the corporation commission had no power to assess. The state supreme court has since then held that there was such power.

They Are Coming South.

Huntsville, Ala., December 4.—N. F. Thompson & Sons, industrial agents, have opened correspondence with three large manufacturing concerns in Chicago that are seeking locations in the south. These three concerns, with several others, have determined to remove from Chicago on account of troubles with the labor unions. One of them employs 5,000 persons.

The Daily Notebook.

The Notebook is a companion, the use of which is appreciated by but few people, but to those who have become accustomed to it it is invaluable. It was during a trip from Washington to Atlanta, at the expense of the urbane Sam H. Hardwick that The Notebook first made its practical, everyday use plain to me. True it is that the collegian makes it his daily companion, but too often he discards it when he leaves college walls. In fact the only known case of the notebook surviving college days is that furnished by Shakespeare, when he makes the melancholy dane call out his Wittenberg scratchpad in which to record his pursuits for vengeance for the foul murder of his father. The exception to the rule which I now have in mind is Dr. Wilbur F. Thirkeld, who, all the way from Washington to Atlanta recorded sharp sayings, apt quotations and fresh illustrations. "They assist me greatly," said he, "and I make a regular habit of filling the notebook. I have a number of such well-filled volumes now which are more valuable than tomes in print."

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Looking into my book I find the name of Mr. T. D. Tinsley, one of Macon's most prominent citizens and president of Bibb county board of education. That recalls a very pleasant Sunday afternoon railroad ride through southern Georgia in which Atlanta naturally protruded itself as part of the conversation, in which Mr. Tinsley strangely said that every time he stood in the arcade of the Kimball house it suggested to him the day of judgment.

"As I stand there," said he, "I see first one man and then another whom I had not only not seen for a long time, but whom I had actually forgotten. There goes one man from Columbus. I would have sworn that he had been dead ten years—but here he is, in life! Another from Milledgeville, from Macon, from almost everywhere that I have been. They have all gathered in Atlanta. I begin to rub my eyes and wonder how it is that every man whom I have missed from other places is to be found there. It is just what I would expect to see on the day of judgment when the shadowy acquaintances of a lifetime would troup before me. On going to other cities I will ask: 'Where is Bill Jones?' 'Oh! he has gone to Atlanta!' 'Where is Jerry Simmons?' 'In Atlanta.' In the next town the same answers are given about people there—they have gone to Atlanta. Other people I do not inquire about, for I have not heard of them in so long that I feel sure they must be dead, or I have forgotten them, but when I go to Atlanta, as I have said, and stand in the Kimball house a few minutes the procession begins to pass by. There is my friend from Augusta, grown older it is true, but there he is! And here, at my side, is my forgotten old friend from Dublin. How they do pass! What they do, how they live, I do not know, but that they are actually living I have the ocular evidence. When I question them, they have been there five, ten, fifteen years. Going to stay there? Oh, yes. What doing? Well, some working, some just awaiting, but they keep waiting on, and feel that they are somewhat repaid if they can only wait in Atlanta."

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A curious story of coincidence had Mr. Tinsley to tell next. The great flood which had devastated the coast was under discussion. "Our house," said Mr. Tinsley, "had always bought its sugar in New Orleans. One day my partner, who was much interested in the maintenance of Ocmulgee navigation, urged that we should buy some sugar in New York which might be transported to us by the City of Macon. Such a substantial evidence of Ocmulgee navigation as the delivery in our city of 100 barrels of sugar from the coast might cost a shade more than by the New Orleans market, but that would be more than offset by the benefit from the demonstration of the usefulness of the Ocmulgee. It would be a good incident to relate to the railroad men whenever they should be a little offish. The 100 barrels were ordered accordingly, and it was with some elation that I related the fact to Colonel J. F. Hanson, who is always interested in new trade developments. 'Have you insured your cargo?' he asked quickly. 'No,' I replied. 'It has never been our custom to insure, and I see no necessity for it.' 'Perhaps not,' the colonel replied, 'but I think you had better change your policy.' His words lingering in my ears, I went to an insurance office and took out the policy, feeling that I was throwing away the premium. Oddly enough, the whole cargo, then on the river, was wrecked within twenty-four hours and the timely hint of Colonel Hanson had saved us nearly $2,000. It almost looked like collusion with providence, if such a thing were possible."

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Some one has asked The Notebook how the fine sense of courtesy and appreciation which was displayed by Rear Admiral Schley in connection with the hospitality of Atlanta was at such contrast with the total want of the same characteristic in Admiral Dewey, whose conduct in relation to the same thing bordered on rudeness, while making all allowance for difference of early influence, forty years of training in the navy, where courtesy is the only occupation in time of peace, it would seem that even a rude boy would have been trained into the niceties of life. An incident in the life of the late Dr. J. M. Johnston, one of the most courtly men that ever lived, may best illustrate the fact that what is lacking in some natures is born with others. A few months before his death Dr. Johnston took a young practitioner with him to examine a peculiar case. In driving back the young doctor, whose office was several doors further off the block, said: "Doctor, just put me off at the corner here by your office, as it is only a step or two to mine." "I will drive you to your door," was Dr. Johnston's answer. "But it is really not necessary to trouble you so far," rejoined the other. "I have no thought of the trouble," was the quick reply, "as I owe something to good breeding!" The difference between Schley and Dewey, therefore, is that the former, like Dr. Johnston, recognized his social debt. For the rest of the comparison my friend will have to read between the lines.

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It seems that the nervous de Pachmann, of whom we continue to hear new anecdotes, while in Atlanta wanted the lights in the opera house extinguished so as to reduce the temperature. Verily the requirements of conceited genius, like the ways of woman, are past finding out!

P. J. MORAN.

German Consul Recognized.

Washington, December 4.—The president has recognized Henry Bover as vice consul of Germany at Pensacola.

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EFFORT MADE TO INCREASE LENGTH OF TERM OF ALL CITY OFFICERS

Resolution To Amend Charter Bill and Make Term Five Years Was Before Council.

REFERRED TO A COMMITTEE

This, It Is Believed, Will Have the Effect of Killing It.

MET WITH OPPOSITION IN COUNCIL

Franchise To Electric Light Company Caused a Lively Debate—Councilman Thomson Wants a Substitute—Mr. Pope Takes a Hand.

The city council held its regular meeting yesterday afternoon, and for more than two hours was kept busy considering the deluge of matters that came up.

One of the most important features of the meeting was the effort to pass a resolution requesting the general assembly to amend the present bill before the house for the amendment of the city charter in such a manner as to cause the term of the ministerial officers of the city to be four years instead of two years, as at present.

The ordinance was introduced at the close of the session, and met with considerable opposition. Councilman Pope, of the seventh ward, was especially opposed to the measure, and Councilman McCullough, of the fifth ward, the author of the ordinance, spoke in its favor.

When the motion to pass the ordinance was put Councilman Pope arose and declared that he opposed its passage, saying it was hasty legislation. He moved as a substitute that it go before the ordinance committee.

Alderman Mayson, chairman of the ordinance committee, declared that the matter had already been before council in the shape of a petition, which he declared almost every member had signed. He said the committee was favorable to the resolution, because the petition had contained so many names of council members.

Councilmen Explain.

"I signed the petition," said Councilman Roy, of the sixth, "but I thought it only contemplated changing the date of the election. I did not suppose it had the intention of changing the terms of office of the city officers, and that being the case I am opposed to it."

"I also signed the petition," said Mayor Pro Tem. Mitchell, speaking from the chair, "but I did not understand it to mean that the term of office would be lengthened or changed. I also am opposed to it."

Alderman Mayson called attention to the fact that a reference of the paper to a committee at this time would have the effect of killing it, since the legislature would be adjourned before council could consider the paper.

"That being the case," said Mr. Pope, "I renew my motion."

The motion was passed and the paper went to the committee and may come up at the meeting of council Tuesday, to which day the adjournment was had.

There seemed to be considerable opposition to the measure since the councilmen who voted to refer it to a committee did so under the impression that such a step would kill the matter.

The Resolution in Full.

This resolution be requested to amend the house bill of Mr. Brandon, of Fulton, as follows:

So as to change the date at which municipal elections of said city are held from the first Wednesday in December annually to the date prescribed by state laws for the election of coming officers

So as to change the term of ministerial officers hereafter elected by the people of Atlanta from two to four year, subject to removal for cause, and the filling of vacancies now provided for in the city charter.

Finances Discussed.

The ordinance granting to the Georgia Electric Light Company the right to open the streets of the city for the purpose of laying underground wires and conduits was the cause of a lively debate in which Councilmen Burns, W. S. Thomson and Pope took a prominent part. Council Thomson favored a substitute to the ordinance which he introduced, and Councilman Pope declared the matter should be deferred until the councilmen could be given an opportunity to understand the subject.

Councilman Pope wanted to know who introduced the ordinance and was not well satisfied when it developed that it came from the company that issued the franchises.

Councilman Thomson's substitute was discussed by him and he explained the meaning of it. He showed that the only difference in the two ordinances was that his placed a limitation of fifty years on the grant and made it impossible for the company obtaining the right to transfer or assign it to another company without the consent of, and a two-thirds vote of council. This feature was for the maintenance of competition.

Councilman Thomson declared that the substitute would not allow competition to be defeated and said that if the time should ever come when the city would want monopoly council could prescribe terms and conditions for the protection of the people. The original ordinances he said gave to a corporation for all time something that belongs to the people with the restriction of only "reasonable and prudential regulations." He said the city council was able to take care of itself if it would and if it would put in the ordinance restrictions in plain language there would be no need of calling on the courts.

Mr. Pope Questions.

At this juncture Mr. Pope wanted to know who introduced the original ordinances. Mr. Thomson was unable to furnish the information and Mr. Burns secured the attention of the chair.

Mr. Burns did not think the substitute would accomplish its object. It would compel each individual holder of stock to come before council when he desired to make a transfer. He did not think this was the spirit of the city in dealing with the promoters of such enterprises. He said corporations could not be made to compete if they did not want to and the substitute would result in neither company spending one cent of money.

Mr. Pope of the seventh then said: "I think this ordinance should have a father. I don't think anyone should be permitted to dump an ordinance in here without council knowing where it comes from."

Councilman Burns: "It came from the board of electrical control from the Georgia Electric Light Company and was referred to Judge Anderson for any changes or amendments he might suggest and was then considered by the board."

Mr. Pope: "The ordinance doesn't say that. Here's an ordinance of great importance and I don't believe there are six members here who understand it. We are giving away valuable franchises and I should think we should look about us. This ordinance granting franchises and making no limitations was introduced by Mr. Nobody. I move it be referred to the committee."

Mr. Burns: "The ordinance has been up for two months and it is no one's fault if the members do not understand it. The board of control has already acted and does not want the paper again."

Mr. Thomson's Position.

On vote the ordinance went back to the committee. The ordinance of the Atlanta Railway and Power Company for the same privilege was taken up and Councilmn Thomson said:

"As chairman of the committee, I suppose I am still acting as chairman, having received no information to the contrary, I move that this take the same course."

Mayor Woodward: "I would say, Mr. Thomson, that it is not necessary for me to notify council of your resignation from the council committees and I have asked Mr. Burns to act as chairman in your place until the close of this year."

Will Meet Tuesday.

The petition for the establishment of a company to furnish steam heat was favorably reported to council but was referred back to the board of electrical control.

The council chamber was given the Masons for use in their annual celebration on December 14th.

Mr. Burns moved for an adjournment until next Monday or Tuesday. The motion was opposed and it was finally agreed that a meeting be held Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. This is done in order that the business may be cleared up before the retiring members go out.

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MANY MATTERS CONSIDERED.

Some Details of the Session of Council Yesterday—Hospital Report Postponed.

The petition of the Atlanta and Roswell electric railroad came before council from the electric railway committee with a report favorable to the granting of the franchises asked for some time ago.

The only point of discussion was Walton street, and Chairman Burns stated that there was some objection to the laying of another track and it was desired that parties interested be heard. He asked that the petition with the exception of Walton street be passed. After some discussion it was decided that if passed at all the petition would have to pass as a whole, and could not be divided. It was referred back to the committee with instructions to report at the next meeting.

The cemetery committee, through Chairman Holland, introduced an ordinance providing for the payment of $4 as a grave fee for bodies placed in the receiving vault at Oakland cemetery when the body is left no longer than ten days. An additional charge of $3 per month or fraction of a month will be made for bodies remaining over ten days, the fee of $4 to be made in the first instance under all circumstances.

The report of the hospital committee on the Visanska complaint was postponed until the next meeting of council because of the forced absence of Dr. Roy from the meeting for a short while.

ROBT. F. MADDOX SELECTED.

Unanimously Elected by Council To Succeed Wilmer Moore on the Hospital Board.

The resignation of Wilmer L. Moore as a member of the board of trustees of the Grady hospital was read to council yesterday afternoon accompanied by a message from the mayor declaring the office vacant.

Nominations were declared in order and Councilman Roy, of the sixth ward, took the floor and nominated Robert F. Maddox for the office, declaring that the council could not make a better selection. He referred to Mr. Maddox's ability and paid him a pretty tribute.

No other nomination was made and when the roll was called Mr. Maddox received the vote of every member present and was declared unanimously elected a member of the board of trustees of the hospital.

Mr. Maddox is one of the most prominent young men of Atlanta, and has taken a prominent part in public matters. As treasurer of the Brumby and Schley celebration committees he won the approval of the city, and was largely responsible, in this capacity, for the success of those great entertainments.

"Certainly, we keep it, as all good grocers do, Genuine Georgia Brunswick Stew is looked upon as one of the standard food products." Ask your grocer for it.

Clemson 41, Technology 5.

From Saturday's Greenville, S. C., Times.

Clemson College has won again, this time against the Georgia School of Technology. The game began at noon and continued until 2:40 this afternoon when the second half closed and Clemson had 41 points to her credit; the Georgians showing only 5.

It was a game of brilliant, snappy plays on the part of Clemson and of persistent, faithful, although futile resistance by the Techs. The latter were put on the defensive early in the game by their opponents and they failed to take the aggressive during the entire struggle.

Clemson began the first half with vigor and continued that sort of playing until the referee's whistle blew the game into history.

The features of the game were the several splendid jumps over the Tech's line by Shealey, gaining in every such instance; the long runs of Douthit, left tackle for Clemson, who went around the ends several times; the steady gains of Captain Walker for Clemson, plunging right through the Georgia line; a pass of fifteen yeards by Forsythe to Hunter for a touchdown, while Forsythe enticed the Georgians across the field with his headgear.

For the Georgia boys Cunningham, the center, did some splendid work; Wooley, the captain of the team, made some elegant plays, while Clark and Mattox each did some conscientious interfering.

Discovered by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made, and that, too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery, by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose, that she slept all night; and with two bottles, has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes W. C. Hamnick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Trial bottles 10c at all drug stores. Regular size 50c and $1. Every bottle guaranteed.

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THE HISTORY OF GEORGIA

From the Earliest Period Down to the Present Time.

BY CHARLES EDGEWORTH JONES.

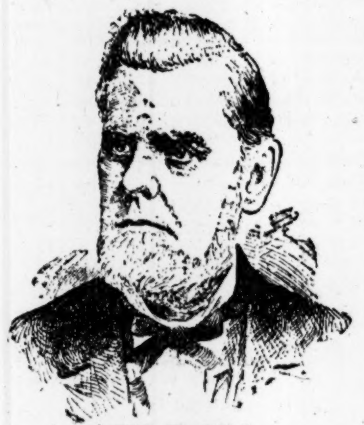
Written Especially for The Constitution.

PART IV. GEORGIA AS A COMMONWEALTH.

CHAPTER XIII.

National Politics. Three Democratic Tickets Put Out. Lincoln and Hamlin Triumphantly Elected Over Democratic Opponents. South Carolina Secedes. Status of Affairs in Georgia. Governor Brown's Attitude. Legislature Appropriates Money for State Defense. Other Important Measures. Georgia Wavers in Regard to Secession, but Finally Resolves Upon Radical Action Under the Leadership of Toombs.

When the national democratic convention assembled in the spring of 1860 it was soon reduced to a state of hopeless distraction, through the deplorable lack of accord among its component members. In proof of the total absence of consentaneity in the gathering, we would mention that three reports were submitted by the platform committee; one emanating from the majority, and the other two from the minority. The majority report while, in substance, maintaining the equal right of slave property in the territories, and insisting on congressional non-interference in its possession, further declared that it was the paramount duty of the federal legislature to insure its protection. The northern contingent, numerically speaking, were largely in the ascendency, and such was their obdurate disposition, that, even after protracted debates, they absolutely refused to be guided by the sentiment of the south. As a consequence, the majority report, failing of the requisite support, was defeated; and soon after the adoption, in its stead, of that of the minority, the southern delegates, infuriated at the treatment which they had received, under the leadership of William L. Yancey, promptly seceded from the convention. By direction of those seceding members, a convocation was appointed to meet at Richmond in the ensuing June. Contemporaneously with their departure, the remaining Charleston delegates likewise adjourned, with a view to reassembling in Baltimore in the above cited month. The outlook for the democratic party was, indeed, a sad one; its impending doom being indubitably prefigured in the demon of dis-union which was now running riot within its curtilage. The Baltimore convention, when called to order, proceeded to the selection of John Bell, of Tennessee, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, as its nominees for president and vice president, respectively. It was not the fortune of the Richmond gathering, however, to act with such businesslike promptitude. Discord was still preying upon its political vitals; and soon after its organization an open rupture occurred, which resulted in the withdrawal of several states, in the persons of their representatives, from the tempest-tossed conclave. The residue of the delegates, unaffected by this desertion, forthwith addressed themselves to the matter in hand, nominating the "Little Giant" (Stephen A. Douglas), of Illinois, and Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, as their campaign ticket. Meanwhile, the separating members, having formed an association, made choice of John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and Joseph Lane, of Oregon, as its accredited standard bearers. Thus was the fable of the faggots forgotten; and democracy which, as an undivided whole, might have offered a formidable, if not a triumphant, resistance, was hopelessly resolved into three distinct sections. The state rights, or pro-slavery wing, was ably championed by Breckinridge and Lane; the popular sovereignty limb was vigorously guarded by Douglas and Johnson; and the other branch, which was that of the constitutional union party, claimed Bell and Everett as its sturdy defenders. But while the democrats were thus suicidedly conducting themselves, their republican antagonists had not been idle. At the time when the former were wrangling among themselves, and were continually growing weaker through their unhappy divisions, the latter presented a solid and united front, and were terribly alive. Their convention having been duly convoked at Chicago, a platform antagonistic to slavery was enthusiastically adopted; and Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, were unanimously designated as their nominees for the approaching contest. Line of battle was now formed, and the opposing forces, in anticipation of the impending encounter, were eager for a trial of their respective strength. Their desire was soon gratified; and when the eventful election day arrived, the republican ticket swept the country in its victorious progress, dissevered democracy speedily succumbing to its irresistible advances. On that occasion, it may be stated, the race in Georgia lay principally between Breckinridge and Bell, the former being the popular favorite.



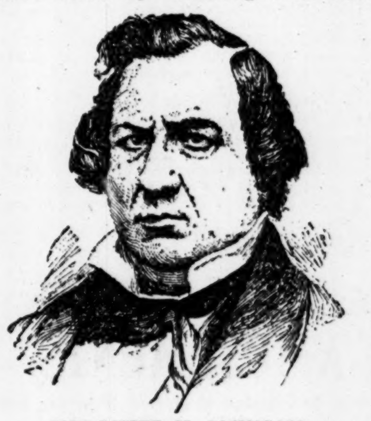
BENJ. H. HILL,

Opponent of Joseph E. Brown in the Latter's First Race for Governor, and Strong Unionist Until Developments Brought Him Over to the Side of Secession.

With the election of Mr. Lincoln, and the triumph of the republican party, the south was confirmed in its unalterable resolve to disassociate itself from the union. Ever zealous in taking the patriotic initiative, the Palmetto commonwealth set the memorable example to her southern sisters; her famous ordinance of secession being adopted on the 20th of December, 1860. By the convention which formulated that historic document congress was accused with having openly violated the pledges as vouchsafed by the constitution, thereby virtually annulling the compact existent between the states of the American confederation. While these exciting occurrences were in process of fulfillment, and just before the mighty clash which was soon to convulse the sections, Georgia was in the enjoyment of an unprecedented prosperity. According to the official returns, her aggregate wealth at that time approximated six hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars; and her 132 counties claimed an augmented population bordering on eleven hundred thousand souls. There were many new banking and railroad enterprises in the state, and with the increased stimulation of commerce and agriculture, the daily multiplication of its resources was gratifyingly noted. Its slave contingent then numbered about four hundred and sixty thousand, and represented an estimated valuation in excess of three hundred millions of dollars. As a substantial evidence of the flourishing condition of affairs, we record the fact that, during the four preceding years, almost one hundred and eighty millions of dollars of taxable property had been added to the commonwealth. But for the dark cloud on the horizon, which portended of evil, there was every reason to predict for the Empire State of the South an era of universal contentment, of enlarged development, and of expanding good fortune.

In his annual message of 1860, Governor Brown submitted a most satisfactory statement relative to the Western and Atlantic railroad. His report showed that, as a fruit of its earnings $450,000 had been paid into the Georgia treasury from that source. The legislature having, at its previous session, sanctioned the use of $75,000 for the purchase of arms for the use of the state military, the executive now recommended a further appropriation for the same important purpose. His suggestion met with a cordial response, and $1,000,000 was at once set aside for the object of commonwealth defense against invasion. The office of adjutant general was also created, and the governor was authorized to summon to his aid 10,000 volunteer troops. Provision was, moreover, made for the procurement of 1,000 rifles and carbines for the service of the coast militia in the event of hostilities. All of these preparations were pregnant with the greatest significance. While unmistakably indicating the legislature's presentiment that serious trouble was imminent, they emphasized its unflinching resolve to shield the beloved commonwealth from all aggression. By the same body an act was passed, under which the assembling of a convention of the people of Georgia on the 16th of the ensuing January was directed. The preamble of this act, which clearly foreshadowed the ultimate conclusions of that noteworthy convocation, was as follows: "Whereas, the present crisis in our national affairs, in the judgment of this general assembly, demands resistance, and, whereas, it is the privilege and right of the sovereign people to determine upon the mode, measure and time of such resistance." The outcome of all this agitation, as induced by the menacing political situation, had, as might be expected, but one result so far as business was concerned. Capital became alarmed; all branches of employing being sensibly influenced by the shock of apprehension thus engendered. The channels of trade were interrupted, and with the discontinuance of investments, the paralysis of general commerce was speedily effected. Money was withdrawn from circulation, and the whole country was darkened by the overhanging cloud of financial distress. Such were some of the mighty consequences which had their ill-starred origin several months prior to the actual commencement of the war between the states.

Notwithstanding the martial preparations to which we have just alluded, it must not be supposed that popular sentiment had as yet fully crystallized in the direction of secession. Many patriotic Georgians discountenanced the adoption of such a radical course, strenuously advocating the need for calmness and deliberation in dealing with the existing crisis. In this connection, we would especially refer to Herschel V. Johnson, Alexander H. Stephens and Benjamin H. Hill, who eloquently counseled the expediency of remaining in the union. But the views which those gifted worthies so ably championed, though echoed in divers quarters, belonged to the evident minority. On the other hand stood the undaunted secessionists, whose well-filled ranks attested that their cause was ever strengthening in the public regard. Resigning his treasury portfolio in the Buchanan cabinet, Hon. Howell Cobb came to join his countrymen. Soon after his arrival, he fired their hearts to courageous action by reminding them that "the hour of Georgia's dishonor in the union should be the hour of her independence out of the union," and he pledged his open and undivided co-operation for the promotion of their mutual interests. It was a thrilling outburst; and so much the greater was the efficacy of the language used, because it emanated from his soul. Unionist, it is true, he had been as a matter of party policy, but when vital principles were involved, the only doctrine which thoroughly harmonized with his heart's immutable teaching was that of state rights. Another valuable addition to the secession phalanx was no less a personage than his brilliant brother, Thomas R. R. Cobb, who, while never before in active politics, now threw himself into the breach with all the fervor of a consecrated patriot. The venerable ex-Governor Lumpkin likewise contributed his influence in that inspiring behalf, but it was reserved for the incomparable Robert Toombs to be the determining factor in the far-reaching enterprise. He was not only instrumental in turning the commonwealth scale in favor of secession; he, moreover, effected a similar result so far as the whole south was concerned. He was pre-eminently the genius of the confederate revolution, and than himself no one was more entitled to the credit of its precipitation. Prior to his entry of the lists, too great uncertainty prevailed in the state for the disunionists to attempt the accomplishment of their epochal step. So soon, however, as Mr. Toombs's famous telegram was received, a change in its political complexion was at once noted; and from that time on the early triumph of the disruptionary policy became a foregone conclusion. Inasmuch as that memorable telegram possessed such historic significance, we take the liberty of reproducing its closing words in this connection: "I tell you upon the faith of a true man, that all further looking to the north for security for your constitutional rights in the union ought to be instantly abandoned. It is fraught with nothing but ruin to yourselves and your posterity. Secession by the 4th of March next should be thundered from the ballot box by the unanimous voice of Georgia on the 2d day of January next. Such a voice will be your best guarantee for liberty, security, tranquillity and glory."



HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON,

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(To Be Continued.)

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Res. St .... No. ....

HEARING WILL BE BEFORE LUMPKIN

Court Holds He Is Not Disqualified Now.

HE HAD DECLINED TO SIT

Believed, Under the Circumstances, He Could Not Preside.

SOUTHERN SEEKS TO ENJOIN POWER CO.

Claims Car Company Is Preparing To Cross Its Tracks at Grade Level at Henderson's Crossing.

All disqualifications having been removed, Judge J. H. Lumpkin will preside at the hearing of the case of the Southern Railway Company against the Atlanta Railway and Power Company, in which the Southern is seeking to enjoin the street railway company from crossing its tracks at Henderson's crossing on the Jonesboro public road.

It will be remembered that when the petition for injunction was filed in the superior court last week Judge Lumpkin held himself disqualified, and in consequence Judge Sampson W. Harris, the presiding officer of the superior court of the Coweta circuit, in chambers in Atlanta, granted a temporary restraining order against the Atlanta Railway and Power Company.

A hearing was set for this morning before Judge Harris, at Carrollton, but the new order of the court is to the effect that the hearing will be held on Saturday at 9 o'clock before Judge Lumpkin in the superior court.

In its petition to the superior court, the Southern, through its attorneys, Dorsey, Brewster & Howell, sets forth that it had two lines running out of Atlanta—one to Fort Valley and the other to Brunswick—and crossing what is known as the Jonesboro road at a grade level at Henderson's crossing.

The petition claimed that the crossing is a dangerous one now and that if the street car company was not enjoined it would lay its tracks across those of the Southern and make the crossing still more dangerous. The railway company also claimed that in such an event its business would be seriously interfered with and that life would be in peril at all times at the crossing.

A further claim was made that according to the code of 1882 the Atlanta Railway and Power Company could not cross the tracks of the Southern at a grade level without consent, and that no consent had as yet been given for such proceedings.

The Court's Order.

The following is the court's order setting the hearing before Judge Lumpkin on Saturday:

It appearing to the court that since the petition in the above stated case was presented to the Hon. Sampson W. Harris, judge of the superior court of the Coweta circuit of said state, the disqualifications of the Honorable Joseph H. Lumpkin, judge of the superior court of Fulton county, of said state, have been removed, and counsel for both parties consenting thereto, it is ordered that said cause be set down for hearing before the Hon. Joseph H. Lumpkin, judge, etc., at 9 o'clock a. m. on Saturday, the 9th day of December, 1899, in the superior courtroom of said Fulton county, on the application for injunction and rule to show cause, etc., and in the meantime and until said application and rule shall be heard, that the restraining order heretofore granted by Judge Harris herein remain and continue in full force.

This December 4, 1899.

J. H. LUMPKIN, Judge S. C. A. C.

Capital Stock Increased.

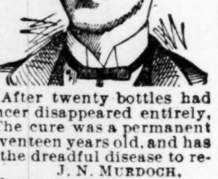
New York, December 4.—The shareholders of the Commercial Cable Company today approved an increase of capital stock from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 for the purpose of laying another cable across the Atlantic ocean.

The Cruel Knife!

It is absolutely useless to expect a surgical operation to cure cancer, or any other blood disease. The cruelty of such treatment is illustrated in the alarming number of deaths which result from it. The disease is in the blood, and hence can not be cut out. Nine times out of ten the surgeon's knife only hastens death.

My son had a most malignant Cancer, for which the doctors said an operation was the only hope. The operation was a severe one, as it was necessary to cut down to the jawbone and scrape it. Before a great while the Cancer returned, and began to grow rapidly. We gave him many remedies without relief, and finally, upon the advice of a friend, decided to try S. S. S. (Swift's Specific), and with the second bottle he began to improve. After twenty bottles had been taken, the Cancer disappeared entirely, and he was cured. The cure was a permanent one, for he is now seventeen years old, and has never had a sign of the dreadful disease to return.

J. N. MURDOCH,
279 Snodgrass St., Dallas, Texas.



Absolutely the only hope for Cancer is Swift's Specific,

S.S.S. For The Blood

as it is the only remedy which goes to the very bottom of the blood and forces out every trace of the disease. S. S. S. is guaranteed purely vegetable, and contains no potash, mercury, or other mineral.

Books on Cancer will be mailed free to any address by the Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

THE TAX BILL MAY BE SIDETRACKED

Continued from Fifth Page.

ate and the house proceeded to the consideration of the bill by Mr. Brandon, of Fulton providing for a course of study of four years for all applicants for license to practice medicine in the state.

Mr. Brandon, in explaining the purpose of his bill, stated that the law at present only required a course of study of three years and that the practically unanimous opinion of the physicians of the state was that the law should require four years' preparation of six months each before a person should be admitted to the practice of medicine.

"In thirty-two states of the union," said Mr. Brandon, "the law is similar to that proposed in this bill. No profession is advancing more than that of medicine, and for the young man of today to become acquainted with all its branches it will require at least four years of study."

Mr. Post, of Coweta, objected to the passage of the bill, and thought the legislature should do all in its power to give the young men of Georgia as much opportunity as possible to enter the profession. He thought the colleges at present could give students enough technical learning in three years to enable them to start out for themselves.

Mr. Griffith, of Haralson, was willing for young men to get into all the professions as soon as they could, with exception of that of medicine, and believed that the pending bill was only a needed protection to the people of the state against incompetent physicians and surgeons.

Mr. Blalock, of Fayette, followed Mr. Post in opposing the amendment to the code. He declared that it was another hardship on the struggling young men of the state, many of whom were compelled to go to great extremities in order to raise money for the three-year course. "The greatest field of learning after all," said Mr. Blalock, "is experience. With the advances in the science of medicine of recent years, even its closest students could not master it in its entirety in four years, and much of their knowledge must necessarily come from experience."

Mr. Slaton, as chairman of the general judiciary committee, was given twenty minutes in closing the debate, and some of that time was consumed by him in presenting the reasons why the bill should become a law. Mr. Slaton declared that the young men of Georgia did not want and they did not ask the protection of the legislature in keeping the course of three years' study in force. On the other hand, he said, the bill pending before the house was a protection to Georgians against graduates from three-year-course colleges coming into the state to practice, when the sons of the state themselves were compelled to study four years.

When placed on its passage, the bill failed to receive the constitutional majority, and was lost.

Visit to University Discussed.

The joint resolution by Dr. Carlton, of Clarke, calling on the members of the legislature in a body, but in an unofficial character, to be present at the coming commencement of the state university was reached on the calender, and as it provided for an appropriation, the house was resolved into committee of the whole, with Mr. Bell, of Forsyth, in the chair.

When the hour of adjournment arrived Dr. Carlton was still speaking in favor of his measure, and the committee arose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

The joint resolution by the member from Clarke provides that the expenses of the members of the general assembly shall be paid while attending the next commencement exercises of the university, which is to be made the occasion of the greatest chautauqua ever held in the state.

Three amendments were offered to the bill, one by Mr. Lane, of Sumter; one by Mr. Hall, of Bibb, and one by Mr. Blalock, of Fayette, all of which provided that no member of the legislature should receive pay from the state during his attendance on the coming commencement or as a result of expenses incurred on the trip. The amendments were not acted on, but it is probable that the amendment by Mr. Lane, of Sumter, will be accepted by the house this morning.

The only objection raised in the house to the proposition of Dr. Carlton was the expense to the state provided for in the resolution on this ground. He stated that he did not see what good could come to the people of the state from such a visit to the university, certainly not enough good to compensate for the expenditure of the large amount incident to the visit. He thought the resolution might be in violation of the constitution, which was clear on the point that the session of the general assembly should be one of fifty days, whereas if the legislature attended the commencement in a body the members would have to remain in continuous session until that time.

Dr. Carlton stated that there could be no violation of the constitution, as the resolution stated emphatically that the legislature was to go unofficially.

The author of the resolution proceeded on the line that the general assembly under the law was the true guardian and trustee of the university, and that it was only right that the ancient order of things should be re-established.

Action of the house on the joint resolution will be taken today, and it is probable that the resolution will pass with the proposed amendment.

Many New Bills Introduced.

The following new bills were introduced in the house yesterday:

By Mr. Ellis, of Bibb—To amend the charter of Macon.

By Mr. Felker, of Walton—To amend the charter of Social Circle.

By Mr. Rogers, of Marion—To abolish the county court of Marion county.

By Mr. Hall, of Bibb—To repeal the act protecting the fish in the waters of Bibb county.

By Mr. Rogers, of Marion—To amend the act with reference to granting licenses to sell whisky in Buena Vista by requiring the consent of two-thirds of the freeholders.

By Mr. Black, of Whitfield—To amend the charter of Dalton.

By Mr. Ford, of Worth—To incorporate the town of Poulan, in Worth county.

By Mr. Emanuel, of Glynn—To amend the charter of Brunswick.

By Mr. Black, of Whitfield—To amend the act submitting to qualified voters whether liquor shall be sold in Whitfield county, so as to provide there shall be no election until a majority of the voters petition for the same.

By Mr. Freeman, of Coweta—To provide that lien of mortgages on crops given to secure payment of debts for supplies, money and other articles of necessity, including liens on stock to aid in making and gathering such crops, shall be superior to judgments of older dates than such mortgages.

By Mr. Brown, of Bryan—To provide a tax for the manufacture and sale of domestic wines in Bryan county.

By Mr. La Rouche, of Chatham—To amend the charter of the Vernon Shell Road Company by allowing the company to operate an electric railroad.

By Mr. Emanuel, of Glynn—To amend the act regulating public instruction in Glynn county.

By Mr. Hardwick, of Washington—To amend the charter of Harrison.

By Mr. Black, of Whitfield—To repeal the act incorporating the town of Cohutta.

By Mr. Chappell, of Muscogee—A resolution appropriating $5,000 to the contingent fund for the governor; $3,500 for reprinting supreme court reports; $500 for printing current volumes of the supreme court reports; $825 for contingent expenses of the supreme court.

By Mr. Chappell, of Muscogee—To correct an error in engrossing and enrolling house bill 445.

By Mr. Johnson, of Bartow—To amend section 2401 of the code by providing that fines, interest or premiums paid to building and loan associations shall not in the aggregate exceed 8 per cent per annum.

By Mr. Copeland, of Walker—To amend section 66 of the code so that grand jurors who are not freeholders may be election managers.

By Mr. Johnson, of Appling—To amend the act regulating the sale of whisky in Appling county.

By Mr. Gay, of Colquitt—To amend the charter of Moultrie.

By Mr. Gay, of Colquitt—To incorporate the town of Dorum.

By Mr. Jones, of Burke—To authorize Waynesboro to issue $25,000 of bonds for electric lights and waterworks.

By Mr. Stuart, of Murray—To regulate the manner of holding elections in this state, to enforce the secrecy of the ballot and to provide for a division of election managers.

The bill provides for the use of the Australian ballot system, and the managers shall be members of the different political parties having candidates to be voted for. It also provides that these managers shall be selected by the county executive committees of the respective counties.

By Mr. Williams, of Emanuel—To abolish the board of county commissioners of Emanuel county.

By Mr. Crossland, of Dougherty—To provide a new charter for the town of Albany.

By Mr. Bryan, of Floyd—To amend secetion 4086 of the code relative to appointing extra constables.

By Mr. Tatum, of Dade—To amend section 2567 of the code.

By Mr. Brown, of Bryan—To regulate and control the taking and catching of oysters and fish from public waters in the state by preventing non-residents from catching them for sale.

By Mr. Turner, of Henry—A resolution authorizing the state librarian to purchase combined edition of public laws of Georgia for 1896, 1897 and 1898.

By Mr. Crossland, of Dougherty—To repeal the present charter of Albany.

By Mr. Gay, of Colquitt—To establish a system of registration for the city of Moultrie.

By Mr. Calvin, of Richmond—To amend the act reducing and regulating the fees of notaries public.

By Mr. McCranie, of Berrien—To provide a new charter for the town of Sparks.

By Mr. Duncan, of Houston—A joint resolution for the relief of General C. D. Anderson, of Houston county, who is now seventy-three years of age and in extremely dependent circumstances. The resolution provides an appropriation of $20 a month.

A resolution to pay pension of T. E. Swan, of Jefferson county, to his widow.

By Mr. Park, of Greene—A resolution to pay pension of James G. Ingram to his widow.

Mr. Messrs. McGehee and Ford, of Harris—To incorporate the Chipley school district.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by druggists, price 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Clara Mathes Company opened a week's engagement last night at the Columbia to a splendid audience. Every seat on the lower floor was taken and the galleries filled to overflowing.

"Herminie, or the Cross of Gold" was the bill. This was its first presentation here at popular prices, and the audience watched with evident interest the development of its plot. The performance throughout was good and showed careful stage management. Miss Mathes is an actress of ability and sustained the trying role of Herminie well. The company is evenly balanced, each one assuming his or her role in an intelligent manner.

The specialties were pleasing, especially that of two little girls, whose singing and dancing scored a big hit.

Tonight "Shadows of a Great City," a strong comedy drama, will be played. At the matinee Wednesday afternoon "La Belle Marie" will be the bill.

An announcement which will be read with pleasureable anticipation will be that of Governor Bob Taylor's lecture, which will occur Wednesday evening at the Grand. The subject of his entertainment is "Love, Laughter and Song." With such a subject to work upon it is little wonder that the popular lecturer has made the hit of his career and that the press of every city unite in declaring this Bob Taylor's greatest effort.

Bob Taylor has the happy knack of presenting any dialect. From the broadest humor he jumps in a flash to the highest eloquence, and his audience is changed from laughter to tears in the twinkling of an eye. The advance sale opened yesterday and already a great many of the best seats have been taken for Wednesday night.

Governor Bob Taylor Will Give

You an evening of mirth and merriment at the Grand December 6th.

Hotel Empire, New York, advertised on page two of this paper, exclusive patronage, high-class cuisine, fireproof, beautifully appointed and moderate rates. Headquarters for the best families of Atlanta.

11 YEARS OLD.

TRADE MARK

Murray Hill Club.

THAT'S ALL!

MURRAY HILL CLUB
VERY OLD WHISKEY

LAST WEEK OF HEBREW FAIR

Many Special Programmes Will Be Arranged—Dinner Will Be Served Today by Ladies.

This week will be the final one of the fair being given at the Concordia hall for the benefit of the Hebrew Orphans' home, and every effort will be made to make it one of the most successful weeks of any fair ever held in Atlanta.

Last night the fair was largely attended, dancing being indulged in by all the lovers of terpschorean art. The wheel of fortune was presided over by Mr. Guggenheimer, and proved to be one of the most attractive features of the evening.

Tonight there will be an entertainment after the fashion of living figures of famous scenes. The affair will be under the direction of Mrs. M. Foote, and the scenes to be presented will be Tennyson's "Dream of Fair Women" and "The Jarley Wax Works," some of the most prominent and beautiful young ladies of the city appearing in the figures.

Wednesday evening will be called the full dress evening, and a grand ball will be given, all participants being in full dress. The officer of the day, S. C. Strauss, has appointed the following committees for the evening: Floor committee, M. Hirsch, Bricks Regenstein and Simon Freitag; reception committee, Lewis Regenstein, Max Lowenstein, Fred Kaufman, Dr. Frank Lieberman, Ed Cerf and Lewis Moss.

There will be other prominent features during the week, and an attempt will be made to clear more than $5,000 from the proceedings. At the raffling at Mrs. Moss's booth a lamar plate was won by T. J. Morgan; a lamp by Miss M. Guthman, and a stove by R. Schmidt. Yesterday a mantle was donated to the booth by the Woodward Lumber Company, and donations were received from Hess & Nelson and S. Schmidt, of New York; and Wiseberg Bros., of Atlanta, through the efforts of Mrs. C. H. Simon.

At the booth of Mrs. Joseph Hirsch a haviland china set was won by Mrs. Otto Schwab, and six handkerchiefs by Miss Helen Myers, and a rocker by Fred Barwald. At the booth of Mrs. Ira Steiner a number of beautiful articles were raffled off, and during yesterday some donations were received. Among the most beautiful donations received at the fair were some very fine flowers from Mr. Wachendorf.

Today a regular dinner will be served at the fair. Mrs. L. Lieberman will have charge of the restaurant, and she has arranged an elegant menu. There will be a full dinner, and only 25 cents will be charged.

LOCAL GIRL NOT RECOGNIZED.

No Society Man Saw Her at the Imperial Last Night—An Interview.

Quite a large number of young society men were at the Imperial theater for the purpose of recognizing the beautiful and prominent society woman who, it has been announced through advertisements, would appear on the stage five minutes in tights, as the result of a wager with her sweetheart. But the crowd was disappointed, for at no time did any person appear on the stage who was ever known in local "sassiety."

At least if she did—and a girl afterwards claimed she did—she was not recognized by any of that number of society men who were in the audience.

So after the show the manager of the theater was asked about the local woman. He stated that she appeared and that several persons claimed to have recognized here. When interviewed she said:

"I actually live in Atlanta—on South Pryor street—and my name is Nana Ettlin. I have two brothers, one of whom is in a railroad office and one of whom is in another business. I did this tonight on a wager, but I really like the experience so very much that I may possibly join the company regularly."

She was a light brunette, with dark eyes, and was not very pretty. She was about five feet, four inches in height, and weighed about 128 pounds. She was dressed in a light brown tailor-made gown.

Cook's Champagne, it aids to digest.
Cook's Imperial, it is nutritive.

Tickets Now on Sale at Grand

Opera house for Governor Bob Taylor's lecture tomorrow evening. Prices, 75 and 50 cents.

The Hotel Empire, New York, advertised on page two of this paper, is the most beautiful, most select, best located and most moderate priced hotel in the metropolis. Patronized by the best people of Georgia.

Bath Robes for Christmas Special Prices.

Nothing will make a more acceptable or useful gift than a Turkish Bath Robe. We show some fifty patterns and styles suitable for all ages. They are luxurious and handsome garments.

Men's Bath Robes.

FORMER PRICES.	SALE PRICES.
$4.00	$3.50
5.00	4.00
6.00	5.00
7.00	6.00
8.00	7.00
9.00	7.50

Ladies' Bath Robes.

FORMER PRICES.	SALE PRICES.
$3.50	$3.00
4.00	3.50
5.00	4.00
6.00	5.00
7.00	6.00
8.00	7.00

Youths' and Children's Sizes.

$3.00 former price — reduced to $2.35
4.00 " " " " 3.25
4.50 " " " " 3.50
5.00 " " " " 4.00

Jacobs' Pharmacy,

Five Stores
8 Marietta St.
23 Whitehall St.
6 Marietta St. Liquors.
11 and 13 Wall St. Wholesale.
Birmingham, Ala.

FOOTE'S TRUNK FACTORY,
17 EAST ALABAMA STREET,
BOTH 'PHONES 230.

SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK ONLY!

A Heavy Duck Covered Flat-top Trunk, metal bound and bottom, A1 brass locks, steel corners and clamps........ $2.50

Gentlemen's Suit Cases, 22x24 inches, heavy leather corners, brass trimmed, straps in bottom and top $1.50

NEW ARRIVAL

of the latest styles Ladies' Pocket Books and Purses. Come early before they are all picked over.

HEADQUARTERS FOR XMAS PRESENTS.

Do You Intend Being Comfortable This Winter?

If so, now is the time to buy your stove. Our Estate Oaks are the only ones on the market that burn soft coal, hard coal, coke or wood and keep fire all night. Call and see them. We can show affidavits where 40 pounds of coal has run an

Estate Oak 3 Days.

Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Co.

Headquarters for any kind of Heating or Cooking Stove.

Sheriff Sales for January, 1900.

Will be sold before the courthouse door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in January, 1900, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

All of that tract of land, to-wit: Part of land lot No. 87, of the 14th district of Fulton county, commencing [illegible] feet north of the northeast corner of Mary and McDaniel streets and running thence north 50 feet, east 103 feet, thence south 50 feet, thence west 103 feet, being known as lot No. 48 of the subdivision of the Gardner property, bounded north by lot No. 47, east by lot No. 6, south by lot 49, west by McDaniel street. Levied on as the property of Thomas O. Roots to satisfy seven fi. fas. issued from N. P. and ex-officio J. P. court, 1234 district, G. M., in favor of F. C. Wilson vs. said Thomas O. Roots, a quit claim deed for levy and sale having been filed and recorded by F. C. Wilson before levy made. Levy made by W. A. Bradly, L. C.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that part of land lot No. 18 in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, known as lots 10, 11, 6 and 7 in block B, lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 in block F, lots 3, 4 and 10 in block G, lots 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 in block H, and lots 11 and 12 in block K, all as shown in subdivision of H. L. Angier estate, fully described, in five tracts as follows: Lots 10, 11, 6 and 7 in block B, beginning at a point on the north side of Angier avenue 254 feet east from Railroad street, thence east 101 feet and 6 inches, thence north 378 feet to Rankin, thence west 101 feet, thence south 371 feet to the beginning point. Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 in block F, beginning at a point on the south side of Angier avenue 406 feet and 4 inches east from Randolph street, thence northeasterly along Angier avenue 222 feet, thence south 99 feet and 5 inches, thence southwesterly 222 feet, thence north 99 feet and 5 inches to the beginning point. Lots 3 and 4 in block G beginning at the southwest corner of Angier avenue and North avenue, thence west along North avenue 170 feet, thence southeasterly 198 feet, thence northeasterly 150 feet, thence northwesterly 113 feet to beginning point. Lot 10 in block G, beginning at the northwest corner of Angier avenue and Morgan street, thence northwesterly along Angier avenue 155 feet, thence southwesterly 60 feet, thence southeasterly 122 feet and 5 inches to Morgan street, thence northeasterly along Morgan street 39 feet to the beginning point. Lots 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 in block H, beginning at the southwest corner of Angier avenue and Morgan street, thence west along Morgan street 97 feet, thence south 242 feet to Lawshe street, thence east along Lawshe street 138 feet to Angier avenue, thence northwesterly along Angier avenue 238 feet to beginning point. Lots 11 and 12 in block K, beginning at a point on the east side of Angier avenue 200 feet northwesterly from Lawshe street, thence 200 feet northwesterly along Angier avenue 100 feet, thence east 38 feet to R. and D. R. R., thence southerly along said railroad right of way 100 feet, thence west 130 feet to beginning point, a deed having been filed and recorded for purpose of levy and sale as required by law. Levied on as the property of Wilmer Angier to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of Joseph Farrand vs. said Wilmer Angier.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: The west half of city lot No. 1 in block 350 of the W. B. Bass survey of Oakland cemetery of 1866. Levied on as the property of T. J. Farr to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of J. B. Merritt vs. said T. J. Farr.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, Ga., in land lot No. 21 in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, more particularly described as follows: Fronting 50 feet on the north side of McDonald street, 50 feet east of Badger (Brean) street and extending back north same width as front 100 feet. Levied on as the property of Mrs. E. E. Means to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Standard Building and Loan Association vs. said Mrs. E. E. Means.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: In the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, being in lot No. 109 and being known as lots 85 and 87 of the Barnett and Lacy property, recorded in book 1, page 22, said two lots together described as follows: Beginning on the northwest corner of Fair and Lawshe street and running north along the west side of Lawshe street 140 feet, thence west 80 feet, thence south 40 feet, thence east 40 feet, thence south 100 feet to Fair street; thence east 40 feet to beginning point. Levied on as the property of C. E. Mathis to satisfy a fi. fa. isued from justice of peace court 1026 district G. M. in favor of J. T. Redding vs. C. A. Cheatham, defendant, and C. E. Mathis, security on bail trover bond.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract of parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and state of Georgia, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, being a part of land lot No. 117, commencing on the south side of Oak street 200 feet west of the intersection of Peeples and Oak streets, thence west along the south side of Oak street 104½ feet; thence south parallel with Peeples street 197 feet, thence east parallel with Oak street 104½ feet, thence north parallel with Peeples street 197 feet to the beginning point. Also that tract commencing on the west side of Peeples street at a point 98½ feet south of the southwest corner of Peeples and Oak streets, thence west parallel with Oak street 200 feet, more or less, thence south parallel with Peeples street 98½ feet, thence east parallel with Oak street 200 feet, more or less, to Peeples street, thence north 98½ feet along west side of Peeples street to the beginning point. Levied on as the property of the estate of Sallie T. Mathews, deceased, in the hands of her administrator, E. H. Mathews, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta, in favor of Alfred Chipley vs. said E. H. Mathews, administrator as aforesaid. A deed having been filed and recorded for the purpose of levy and sale as required by law.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, state of Georgia, being in land lot No. 76 of the 14th district of said Fulton county, more particularly described as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of Cooper street and Woodward avenue, running thence north along the west side of Cooper street seventy (70) feet, thence west almost parallel to Woodward avenue one hundred (100) feet, thence south and almost parallel to Cooper street sixty-five (65) feet, more or less, to Woodward avenue, thence east on the north side of Woodward avenue 100 feet to beginning point, being a part of the land conveyed by Lizzie H. Robinson to Silas N. Connally by deed dated December 8, 1888, recorded in deed book K3, 269, of the Fulton county records, and being known in the present numbering of the streets of Atlanta as Nos. 31 and 33 Cooper street. Levied on as the property of Silas N. Connally to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Hannah H. Swift vs. said Silas N. Connally. Deed for purpose of levy and sale having been filed and recorded.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, being part of land lot No. 45 in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton, county, Georgia, commencing on the east side of Yonge street at a point 57½ feet south of the southeast corner of Chamberlain and said Yonge street, running thence south along the east side of Yonge street 115 feet, thence east parallel with Chamberlain street, 150 feet, thence north parallel with Yonge street 115 feet, thence west parallel with Chamberlain street 150 feet to the beginning point, being known as lots Nos. 2 and 3 of the sub-division of Chamberlain hill property and being the same property deeded to Mary O'Donahue by E. F. Kirby by deed dated May 29, 1891, and recorded in deed book A4 page 254 of the records of Fulton county. Levied on as the property of the estate of Mary O'Donahue, deed in the hands of Herman A. Agricola, Jr., administrator of Mary O'Donahue, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Caroline Alice Jones vs. said Herman A. Agricola, Jr., administrator as aforesaid. A deed having been filed and recorded for purpose of levy and sale.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: One farm, consisting of 73 and 58-100 acres in land lot 115 in 17th district of Fulton county, Georgia, said farm being at the northeast corner of said lots and running south along land line and along lands of Walraven 23 chains and 88 links to Roswell road, thence south 82 degrees west along north side of said road to a white oak on west line of said lot, thence north 32 chains and 40 links to north line of lot, thence east to beginning. Levied on as the property of T. C. Williams to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Ruth B. Wright vs. said T. C. Williams.

JOHN W. NELMS, Sheriff.

December 4, 1899.

dec 5 12 19 26

Trade Mark
BIG G
CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.
$1.00

Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

MAJORITY FILE MINORITY REPORT

Eight Temperance Committeemen Against Willingham Bill.

OPPOSE PRESENT MEASURE

Some Want It Left to Ratification of the People.

SENATE CONFIRM TWO APPOINTMENTS

Time Extended in Upper House and Several House and Senate Bills Are Passed—A Few New Senate Bills Are Introduced.

The feature of the session of the senate yesterday was the presenting of a minority report on the Willingham bill by a majority of the members of the temperance committee of the upper house. Eight members of the fifteen signed this report as against the favorable passage of the measure, and stated at length their reasons for so reporting.

The minority report represents those who are decidedly against the prohibition bill as it now stands, but who may favor the measure if it be amended so that it be left to the ratification of the people of the state. It is certain that such an amendment will be presented when the bill comes up for consideration tomorrow morning, being the special order for that day.

Senator Terrell, of the thirty-sixth, is expected to be the one to present this amendment and as a preliminary step in that direction he introduced a resolution yesterday to change senate rule No. 81, which now requires only a majority vote of a quorum to agree or disagree to house amendments and to recede from senate disagreements.

The resolution seeks to require the constitutional majority of twenty-three votes in matters of this character, and has been made a special order for this morning. The fact of the introduction of this resolution was that if the Willingham bill is passed by the senate with the amendment that it be ratined by the people, it is more than probable that the house will refuse to concur in the amendment.

Under the rule now existing a majority of a quorum could say whether or not the upper house should agree or disagree to recede from its amendment, and the object of the Terrell resolution is to make it necessary for twenty-three votes to confirm any such action. Several members of the senate favored the resolution when it was introduced, but some opposition was shown, and it is probable that when the matter again comes up today that a lively debate will result.

The minority report of the temperance committee yesterday came as a surprise to many as it was believed that the entire committee would allow the measure to come before the senate without any protests whatever, thus bringing the bill in its original shape for the final consideration and vote of the upper house.

The explanation of the peculiar state of affairs existing by which it is made to appear that a majority of a committee is filing a minority report, is that few of the members opposed to the Willingham bill were present in the committee meeting last Wednesday when it was decided to recommend the passage of the measure.

This report was signed by Messrs. R. T. Fouche, of the forty-second; J. A. Brannen, of the seventeenth; W. J. Webb, of the thirty-ninth; R. T. Nesbitt, of the thirty-fifth; Columbus Heard, of the nineteenth; John F. Redding, of the twenty-second; S. T. Wingfield, of the twenty-eighth and William Little, of the eighteenth.

Report of the Minority.

Mr. President—The committee on temperance, having, by its report, recommended the passage of house bill No. 221, known as the Willingham bill, we, members of that committe, while some of us would support a bill so framed as to allow the people of the state, by their votes, to decide for the whole state the question of prohibition, and others of us favor the abolition of barrooms and the restriction and regulation of the liquor traffic by a well-guarded dispensary system, and others of us doubt the wisdom of sumptuary legislation of any kind, yet we all dissent from the views of the other members of the committee, and for the reasons following protest against the passage of said bill:

By its express terms, the proposed law is to affect twenty-two of the 137 counties of the state, in a matter of domestic concern, contrary to the wishes of the people of those counties as expressed by their solemn votes. In effect, 115 counties are passing, for the government of twenty-two counties, laws against their consent. It may be in the power of the majority to do this, but it is none the less an act of despotism. A king could do no worse. The people have the right of self government, but not the right to govern other people against their consent. Laws not founded on the consent of the governed give rise to lawlessness and disorders of the gravest character which lead ultimately to the destruction of all government.

However desirable it may be to control and refine the tastes and appetites of men, all past attempts to do so by legislation have failed. Two hundred years ago Connecticut, Rhode Island and other New England provinces adopted codes of laws regulating in minute details the deportment and appetite of their people, male and female; and though the ducking stool, the pillory and the whipping post claimed their victims daily, human nature remained the same, men continued to eat and drink, and thrifty New England became the rum dealer and the slave trader of this continent.

The continental congress advised the adoption of laws prohibiting the distillation of grain, and while Georgia promptly adopted such a law, the experiment was a failure, and the law was as promptly repealed. Experience teaches us that sumptuary laws not only fail to accomplish the ends desired, but they uniformly bring about a disregard of all laws, human and divine. Stringent prohibition laws go hand in hand with law-breaking, falsehood, deceit and false swearing.

The state of Maine boasts of a constitution that prohibits the liquor traffic. Her people, with the example of Ananias before them, swear allegiance to prohibitory laws, and violate them every day. We would inforce temperance, for it is a virtue. We would suppress drunkenness, for it is a vice and destroys the body, but perjury destroys the human soul—a loss the whole world cannot repay.

Ever since 1872 the prohibitionists in the United States have presented candidates for the presidency, but the democratic party has uniformly oposed al sumptuary laws and refused to make prohibition the issue in either national or state politics. Four years ago the prohibitionists in this state, fusing with the disordered fragments of the populist party, went before the people on the prohibition issue. The democratic party, in that campaign, as in all others, stood upon the time-honored doctrine of home rule, and its victory was complete. In our opinion the local option system that was made general by the act of 1885, has done more for the cause of temperance, than all laws that have been devised on that subject. It has stood the test for fourteen years. It has banished barrooms from 115 of our counties. The democratic party has wisely entrusted the cause of temperance in the hands of the people, to be regulated according to their wishes, and we, trusting and hoping that the system of local option, if let alone, will work out the problem of temperance, so that in the end its blessings will abide in every community and household in this state, and in the light of past experience unwilling to hazard the consequences of a change.

R. T. FOUCHE,
J. A. BRANNEN,
W. J. WEBB,
R. T. NESBITT,
COLUMBUS HEARD,
JOHN F. REDDING,
S. T. WINGFIELD,
WILLIAM LITTLE.

The minority report will doubtless play a prominent part in the proceedings tomorrow morning when the Willingham bill is brought up for consideration, and it is expected that every member of the senate will be present during the entire time of the big debate, which will probably begin after the bill is read for the third time and put upon its passage.

Governor's Appointments Confirmed.

Shortly before the senate adjourned, the time having been extended upon motion of Senator Bunn, a short executive session was held to consider the appointments of the governor to county offices.

The following nominations were confirmed:

Hon. James Bishop, Jr, to be judge of the city court of Eastman, in Dodge county, and Hon. E. B. Milner to be solicitor of the same court.

Immediately after the senate was called to order at noon yesterday by President Dodson, Senator Fouche gave notice that at the proper time he would move to reconsider the action of the senate of last Wednesday in passing Senator Hand's bill to amend the law relative to liens of mechanics for work done or material furnished in improvements for real estate and which provides that the landlord shall see that all bills are paid before settling with the contractor and the bill constitutes a statutory lien on the house and land in favor of the material men and laborers against the owner, unless the contractor furnishes to the owner a waiver from the laborers and material men, or makes an affidvit that the claims have all been paid.

When the mtter finally came up for action the motion of the senator from the forty-third was lost by a vote of eighteen to eight.

Several Bills Are Passed.

The following senate bills were read for the third time and passed with the necessary constitutional majority:

By Mr. Dickerson, of the fifth—A bill to incorporate the town of DuPont, in the county of Clinch; to define the limits; prescribe its municipal powers and privileges, and to provide for officers of said town.

By the same senator—A bill to reincorporate the town of DuPont as the city of DuPont.

By Mr. Nesbitt, of the thirty-fifth—A bil to amend section 4653 of the code of 1895 with reference to granting writs of certiorari.

The following house bills were also passed:

By Mr. Slaton, of Fulton—A bil to amend the charter of the Atlanta Banking and Savings Company.

By Mr. Turner, of Henry—A bill to prohibit the manufacture of liquor in Henry county.

By Mr. Slaton, of Fulton—A bill to amend the charter of the Germania Building and Loan Company of Atlanta.

By Mr. Simpson, of Milton—A bill to remove obstructions of all character except dams, from the streams of Milton county.

The following new bills were read for the first time and referred to their appropriate committees:

By Mr. Bunn, of the thirty-eighth—A bill to amend the charter of the Vernon Shellroad Company.

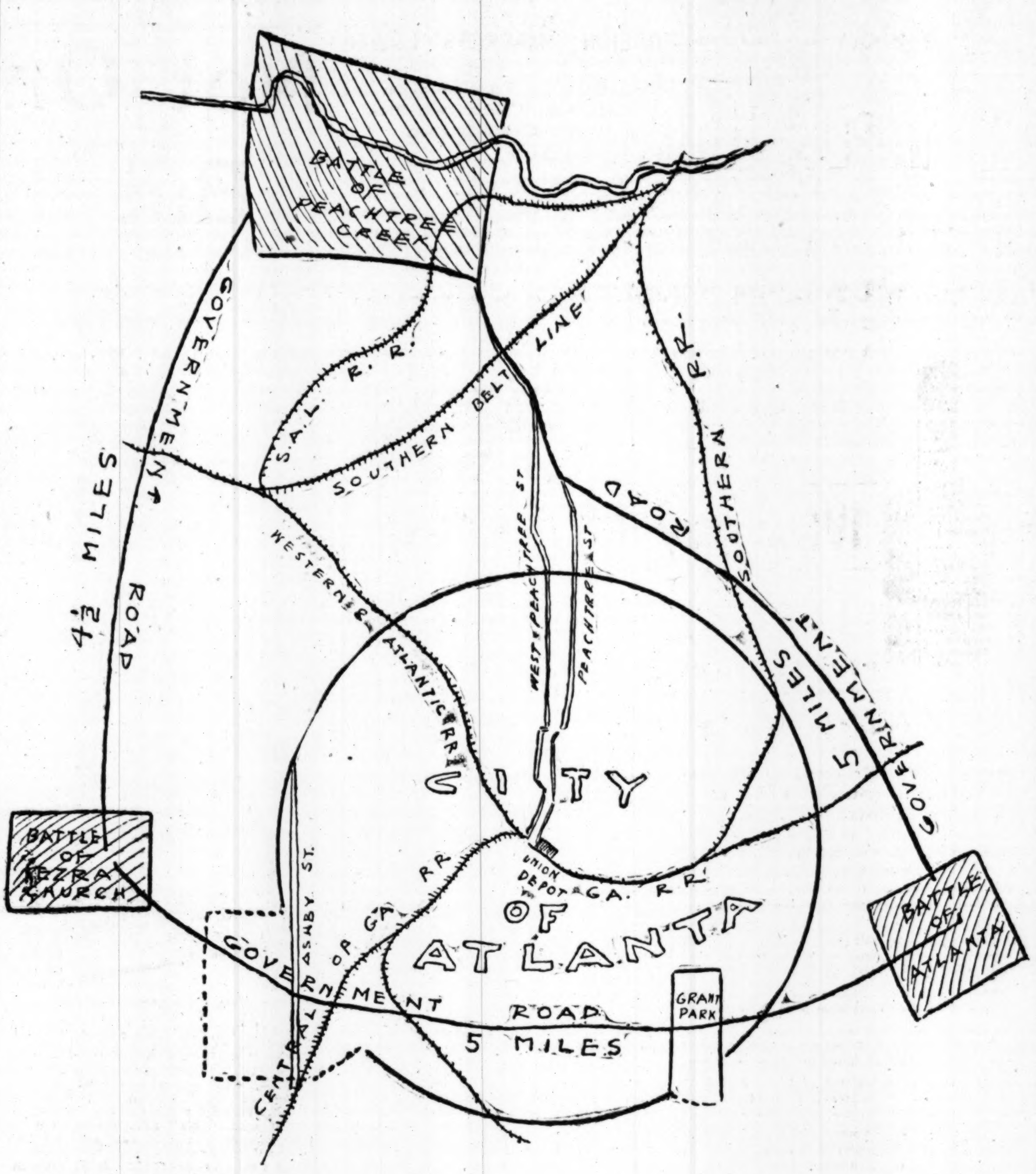
By Mr. Mann, of the forty-fourth—A bill to repeal an act to incorporate the village of Ringgold.

By the same senator—A bill to incorporate the town of Ringgold.

By Mr. Dickerson, of the fifth—A bill to incorporate the town of Nichols, in Coffee county.

If you visit the metropolis the ad. of the Hotel Empire on page two will interest you. Here you meet all the best people of the south who visit the metropolis.

DIAGRAM SHOWING PROPOSED NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM AND GOVERNMENT ROADS



One of the principal features of the proposed national park system will be the three magnificent government roads which it is purposed to build connecting the historic battlefields of Erza church, Leggett's Hill, where the battle of Atlanta was fought, with the park and making a continuous drive all round the city.

The project of converting these three historic spots into national parks and connecting them by drives is practically assured. The only thing that is in doubt is the route. Two plans have been proposed. One is to connect the heart of Atlanta with the battlefields and the other is to make a continuous driveway all around the outskirts of the city.

The first of these plans would necessitate the government improving Peachtree road, Edgewood avenue and Mitchell street to such points as they connect with the national park, Leggett's Hill and Ezra church. The second plan would call for a new road entirely, which would make a beautiful driveway of at least fifteen miles. As the crow flies, it is five miles from Leggett's Hill to Peachtree creek; five miles from Leggett's Hill to Ezra church, and four and a half miles from Ezra church to the proposed national park.

The proposed road will skirt the city on all sides save the south, the link from Leggett's Hill to Ezra church necessitating it coming inside the city limits.

The government never does anything by halves, and if it is decided to build the road it will be made a magnificent driveway, broad and substantially macadamized, and kept in the very best of condition. Connecting as it will three of the most historic spots in the south, and making them all accessable, the drive will attract thousands every year and every afternoon hundreds will drive out.

Battle of Peachtree Creek.

The battle of Peachtree creek, the site of which has been picked out for the park, was one of the fiercest fought battles of the war.

On the morning of the 19th of July General Hood formed line of battle facing Peachtree creek, the left resting near Pace's ferry road, the right covering Atlanta. The Army of the Cumberland (Thomas's) were bridging Peachtree, while McPherson's and Schofield's forces were moving toward the Georgia railroad and Decatur. General Stewart's (confederate) corps was on the left, Hardee in the center and Cheatham on the right. General G. W. Smith, with Georgia state troops, was also on the right of Cheatham. The order to assault the federals was timed for 1 o'clock p. m. on the 20th, General Hood giving personal directions to the corps commanders. The assault was not made, however, till 4 p. m. Night soon coming on, hostilities ceased, and thus the first of the series of engagements around Atlanta ended. The fighting of Stewart's corps was as fierce as any during the war.

About 6 o'clock Hardee was ordered to send a division to support Wheeler's cavalry, which was falling back upon Atlanta, pressed by McPherson. Cleburne's division was selected, and immediately they moved out on the Bald hill, south of the railroad, where Wheeler's exhausted cavalry had made their last stand.

Battle of Ezra Church.

Ezra church, near Westview cemetery, one of the objective points of the road, is a spot frought with the deepest historical interest. Here it was that a hot fight took place on July 27th.

Comparative quiet characterized the armies opposed to each other after the battle of the 22d till the morning of the 27th, when Sherman's forces were ordered in motion. The objective points were, first, the Macon railroad, and secondly, the Andersonville prison. By getting possession of the railroad the federals would have cut off Hood's only base of supplies —Macon—and by reaching Andersonville thousands of federal prisoners would have been turned loose.

The Sixteenth corps (Dodge's) was the first to leave and take a position along the road leading south from Elliott's mill to Ezra church. The other corps, Blair's, (Seventeenth), got into position during the night, extending its line quite up to the church. General Hood, becoming convinced that Sherman was moving his main body out in the direction of Macon, on the 28th ordered General S. D. Lee, who had been transferred to this department and put in command of Hood's old corps on the 27th, out on Lickskillet road to check the federal right flank. This he promptly did, coming in contact with the federals near Ezra church, where a very hot engagement ensued. Seeing that the federals occupied a position desired by General Lee, and the fighting being so intense, General Hood ordered General Stewart to go to Lee's support. The fight lasted till nearly night—neither of the forces seeming to gain much advantage.

On the morning of the 29th Logan's corps (Fifteenth) was rapidly getting into position near Ezra church. He was supposed to be somewhat beyond Elliott's mill. In the meantime General Wheeler had checked the federals at a place called Latimer's. On the confederate left, however, the federals had moved up and cut the telegraph lines at Fairburn and Palmetto, and had succeeded in striking the Macon railroad four miles below Jonesboro.

While getting into line Lee's forces deployed along the road (Lickskillet) and advanced to the attack of Logan. The Fifteenth army corps bent back from Ezra church nearly at a right angle to Blair's. The ground was high and the slope in front was partly open. Several assaults were made, but the confederates were beaten back. General Stewart then came in with his corps and soon became engaged in a hot fight. So desperate was the contest that Generals Stewart, Loring, Brown and Johnson exposed themselves to encourage their troops, all wounded at that time. The confederate army regained its original position on the south of Lickskillet.

Battle of Atlanta.

Leggett's Hill, near Grant park, is the site where the Battle of Atlanta took place, the spot where General McPherson fell and where the confederates took DeGress's battery.

The battle of Atlanta was the most bitterly contested of all the engagements around the city. It occupied a line in extent about seven miles, stretching from the Howard house to about a mile beyond the Georgia railroad and back to Decatur. The ground was partly clear and in other places heavily wooded. It is conceded that this was one of the most important of all the engagements. It seemed as if every man was on his mettle. The confederates had returned from Peachtree the day before crushed but not dispirited. Many of those in line of battle were on their native heath—before them their foe, behind them their loved ones—their all. It is said of the troops that on that day they marched out to battle with steady tread, and seemingly as on dress parade. Many of them were Georgia troops and they knew what the fall of Atlanta was to them.

In the struggle of the 22d DeGress's battery (federal), stationed on the Georgia railroad, was captured by the Forty-second Georgia regiment, commanded then by Lieutenant Colonel L. P. Thomas, of General M. A. Stovall's brigade, and subsequently recaptured by General M. L. Smith's division, commanded by Brigadier General Lithtburne, supported by Wood's division of Logan's corps.

Colonel Albert Howell, First Georgia state regiment, was in command of the next regiment on the right of the Forty-second, succeeding Colonel Brown—brother of the late Governor Joseph E. Brown —who was wounded and afterwards died. Colonel Howell was successful in capturing the line in his front with two pieces of artillery. The other regiments of Stovall's brigade also succeeded in taking the lines of the federal works up to a point near Bald Hill.

The regiments referred to were the Forty-second Georgia, Lieutenant Colonel L. P. Thomas commanding; the First Georgia, Lieutenant Colonel Albert Howell commanding, after Colonel John Brown was wounded; the Forty-third Georgia, Colonel Kellogg commanding; the Fifty-second Georgia, R. R. Asbury commanding; the Forty-first Georgia, Major Nall commanding; the Fortieth Georgia, Captain Dobbs commanding. All belonging to Stovall's brigade, commanded by Colonel Abda Johnson.

General McPherson's Death.

About noon of the 22d Dodge's corps (federal), while moving out of the left flank of Blair, was attacked by Walker's and Bate's divisions of Hardee's corps. General McPherson had just left Sherman at the Howard house to communicate with Dodge. This he did, satisfying himself that he (Dodge) could hold his position. He then started at full speed toward Blair, on a road which had up to that time been clear, when suddenly he found himself in close quarters with the confederate advance line. They called upon him to surrender, but, "raising his hat as if to salute," says General Cox, "he wheeled to gallop away, when a volley was fired and he fell mortally wounded."

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With all its complications. A valuable discovery. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, ATLANTA, GA., cure Dropsy in all its various forms. Have made Dropsy and its Complications a Specialty for the last twenty years, with the most wonderful success. Have cured many thousand cases, after having been pronounced utterly hopeless by eminent physicians. Are constantly treating from 150 to 300 persons all over the United States and Canada. Order ten days' trial treatment FREE by mail.
DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box F, Atlanta, Ga.

Thos. H. Northen. Walker Dunson.

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Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable.

201 Washington street. Two-story 8-room house, close in, near Rawson street; east front, lot 51x200 feet, for only $5.000. To effect quick sale reduced from $6.000 to $5.000.

Large elevated corner lot, 65x150, with modern cottage, close in, 2 blocks Peachtree, for only $5,000.

Elevated lot, 50x150, on Baker street, 2 blocks Peachtree, for only $1,250.

West Peachtree lot, east front, best part of the street, between North avenue and Fourth street, $2,500. Also corner lot West Peachtree for $65.00 a foot.

Washington street lot 50x190 to alley; water, gas, etc., in street, for $1,100.

For Sale—Houses on Peachtree, Capitol avenue, Pryor and other streets. If you wish to buy, sell or borrow, it will pay you to call on us. 409 Equitable.

For Rent by Girardeau & Black.

7-R. H., 43 West Harris	$35 00
5-r. h., 213 Bass	17 50
6-r. h., 41 Richardson	17 50
6-r. h., 73 Hood	17 00
6-r. h., 17 Morrison	12 50

The above are all "crackerjacks." See them. Girardeau & Black, 8 East Wall, Kimball house.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—Party with $200 and services to engage in the manufacture of a household article. E. P., care Constitution.

FOR SALE—Drug store and $2,000 practice in middle Georgia town of 300, on railroad; fine opportunity for a good doctor. Address E. A. Williams, Hamilton, Ga.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—A very fine milk cow; half Jersey and half Holstein; young calf. 16 Oak street, W. E.

FREE—A coal scuttle given free with each ton of coal ordered from Kelley Coal and Ice Co. Both 'phones 894.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PARIS EXPOSITION—Sailing lists and rates for 1900 are out and reservations are being rapidly made. Geo. S. May, Agent of all Atlantic lines. 212 Prudential building 12-5-tf

PARTNER wanted for mail order business, legitimate, and will pay good profit. Address box 27, Atlanta. 12-4 4t

ARCHITECTS, contractors, supply dealers, insurance agents and other business men will find our "Daily Construction Bulletin" and "Weekly Construction Sheet" invaluable in securing new business. We furnish building news in advance of all other sources from the southern states. Southern Press Clipping Bureau. Austell building, Atlanta, Ga.

STORAGE.

SECURITY Warehouse Co.—Storage of all kinds; separate rooms for furniture. Foundry st. W. & A. R. R. Tel. 1956.3 calls.

PERSONAL.

LADIES in distress can secure instant relief in French Prescription No. 7657; write Mme. Guillaume for particulars, stating your condition; inclose stamp. Galveston, Tex.

MEDICAL.

LADIES! Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills are the best. Safe, reliable; take no other. Send 4c stamps for particulars. "Relief for Ladies" in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Company. Philadelphia, Pa.

LOST.

LOST—Rubber and leather coat Sunday night; Peters and Leonard Sts.; finder return No. 7 Engine House and get reward.

LOST—Black and white setter dog; had collar with my name on. Reward for his return to 32 Howard street. J. R. Gray.

LOST—On Whitehall street, small gold heart with three stones and Ed engraved; please returned to 40 Whitehall and receive reward.

TYPE WRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

NEW NO. 4 Williams typewriter just out. Visible writing, single shiftkey; enlarged, vastly improved; catalogue; agents wanted. Hardin Co., Atlanta, Ga.

FOR RENT—Rooms.

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

ELEGANT furnished room in brand new house, up-to-date conveniences. Refined gentleman can rent same reasonably. 44 Eugenia street.

The Contest Decided

Mrs. J. C. Kennedy gets the Lace Suit,
Miss R. Kelly is awarded the Golf Cape.
The following letter is self explanatory.

ROYAL EMBROIDERY WORKS
NADY & FLICKER,
568 to 574 BROADWAY, CORNER PRINCE STREET.

New York, Dec. 2, 1899.

The Atlanta Trading Stamp Co.
115 Whitehall St.
Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen:—In compliance with a request from Messrs. Chamberlin, Johnson, DuBose Co,, of your city, we herewith beg to give you the retail price of No. 3556 Col. Robe, which is $54.69.

Yours truly,
Royal Embroidery Company,
Per P. K.

The following are the winning guesses:

No. 550.
Name: Mrs. J. C. Kennedy
Address: 147 Crew St.
My Guess: $54.55.

No. 1577.
Name: Miss R. Kelly.
Address: 177 Ivy St.
My Guess: $54.50.

We desire to thank the ladies for their interest in the contest, and to state that it was satisfactory to all. We beg to announce also that we have received part of our holiday stock and other comes in daily. We extend you a warm invitation to call and see what we have.

THE ATLANTA TRADING STAMP CO.
115 WHITEHALL STREET.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN on real estate, repayable monthly. The Merchants and Mechanics' Banking and Loan Co., 51 North Pryor st., Equitable building.

FARM LOANS a specialty; lowest rates and payments to suit. W. P. Davis, attorney, No. 613 Temple Court, Atlanta.

WEYMAN & CONNORS, 825 Equitable building, have money to lend on city property at 5, 6 and 7 per cent. Money on hand for those desiring quick loans.

STRAIGHT LOANS and monthly payment loans made on Atlanta real estate at lowest rates without commission charge. E. S. McCandless, Cashier, 9 E. Alabama street.

MONEY loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, etc.; all business strictly confidential. Pickert Jewelry Co., 6½ Whitehall street.

THOS. W. JACKSON, banker, 70½ Peachtree, buys good paper; loans on real estate; low interest, repayable monthly.

CHEAPEST money in the city to loan on real estate, bonds and stocks. Purchase money notes wanted. Come to me and save money. W. A. Foster, room 18, Jos. E. Brown building, Pryor and Wall streets. 10-8-tf

ATLANTA banking Co., 10 Wall street, loans money on Atlanta real estate or other approved collateral, repayable monthly or otherwise; no commission, no delay. William J. Davis, cashier.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Cheap for cash one two-horse wagon; must be in first class condition; Millburn preferred. J. D. Maynard, 29 and 31 Houston St., city. 12-5-2t

WANTED—Rags and paper stock. Correspondence solicited. Marietta Paper Mfg. Co. 12-5 1m

WANTED—Old gold, highest cash price paid or will exchange for new goods. A. L. Delkin, 10 Peachtree st. 6-23-3m

WANTED—Houses.

WANTED—To rent furnished house from 15 to 25 rooms; state particulars. Address A. B., care Constitution.

WANTED—To lease a modern house, north side. Immediate, care Constitution.

WANTED—A 7 to 9-room modern house, with stable and carriage house, on north side. Willis, care Constitution. 12-5 tues fri sun

Money to Loan on Furniture.

MONEY TO LOAN on furniture. We will loan you any amount of money on your piano, organ or household furniture in sums from $10 to $100, repayable in easy weekly or monthly payments, without removal or publicity; all business strictly confidential; private office for ladies; will call to see you; money in two hours. Office hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Frank O. Singer, Jr., 37½ Whitehall street, over Emmons's clothing store. 11-16—tf

WILL exchange well improved, beautifully situated lake front orange grove in south Florida for Atlanta property. Grove, Constitution. 12-3 sun tu thur

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Seven-room house, all modern improvements, $25 cash and $25 per month with 6 per cent interest. Apply X. 32 Wall street. sat tues

SACRIFICE SALE—Prettiest lot on Irwin st.; also beautiful Jackson st. lot. Liberal terms. Address box 322, Cedartown, Ga. 11-19—sun

FOR SALE—New 6-room house, Highland avenue, cabinet mantels, tile hearths, gas; $1,850, $100 cash, $20 monthly. Fitzhugh Knox, 70 Grant building.

WANTED—Real Estate.

WANTED—Close in, 5 or 6-r h., on good street; must be a bargain for cash. Address with price, Buyer, Box 710. 12-1—fri—sun—tues—thu

WANTED—Some vacant property; white locality and cheap for cash or will build house and take vacant property in payment. Builder, 414 Pulliam St.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

SEND for weekly rent bulletin, full description of everything to rent. John J. Woodside, the renting agent, 50 N. Broad.

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Advertisements in the classified columns of The Daily or Sunday Constitution are 10 cents a line each insertion; six words make a line. Count the words in your advertisement and accompany your order with cash at the rate of 10 cents a line each insertion for the number of insertions desired. No advertisement taken for less than the price of three lines.

WANTED—Salesmen.

WANTED—Salesmen; must have experience in selling wrapping paper and paper bags; good territory. Address the Steinheimer Paper Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Competent traveling salesman who is not afraid to accept liberal commission proposition for first-class specialty line. Bond required; no boys need apply. Box 52, Detroit, Mich. 12-3 tues

WANTED HELP—Male.

WANTED—First class white barber immediately. Apply to C. H. Gibson, Selma, Ala.

WANTED—Boy for cashier between age of 15 and 18 years; must give surety bond; salary moderate. Address P. O. Box 199, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade. Only two months required to complete. Will pay $15 weekly when competent. Have 500 positions open January 15th. Come now and prepare for these places. No expense to learn if you will work for us. Catalogue mailed free. Moler Barber college, St. Louis, Mo. 12-5-6t

WANTED—A shipping and stock clerk for a pants factory. Preference given to one who is a typewriter. Address 55, Constitution.

INTERSTATE B & L Assn, Atlanta, members for mutual good. Address C, care Constitution. 12-3 tues fri

WANTED—Practical planing mill foreman and saw fitter, wants position. Address Planer, care Constitution. 12-3-sun tues wed thur sun

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS. Where they are, how obtained, salaries paid, and all particulars given free by writing to the National Correspondence Institute, Washington, D. C. 12-3 sun tues thur

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

AN EDUCATED young man with A No.1 references desires work; salary no object. Address W. C., care Constitution.

REGISTERED druggist, graduate of pharmacy, twelve years' experience, now holding permanent position with first-class salary, desires to change location. Address Prescriptionist, care Constitution. 12-5 4t tues

WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS to sell our cut-price Xmas books: 50c. book 15c, $1 book 25c, $1.50 book 50, $2.50 book 75c; credit given, freight paid; outfit free. Ferguson Pub. Co., 1492 Fifth st., Cincinnati, O.

SPECIALTY SELLS to every negro. We start you, 5 cent postage brings sample and particulars. Boston Chemical Co., Richmond, Va. 12-3-sunmon

BOARDERS WANTED.

OCCUPANTS wanted; large front room with board; no children taken; references required, 234 Peachtree St. 12-4-4t

COUPLE can get board with nice front room upstairs at 174 Washington street; all modern conveniences; children no objection; two young men preferred.

LARGE, pleasant rooms (front and back) with board; references exchanged. 46 Luckie street, corner Cone, near postoffice.

WANTED—Boarders. 86 N. Forsyth, one block from Peachtree street; good board and lovely rooms; rates $3.50 per week.

THE NORMANDIE — 286 Peachtree; pleasant rooms with board. tue-thu

ALHAMBRA HOTEL, Peachtree street, 84 rooms, service second to none, steam heat, free baths, permanent or transient, at popular rates. Peachtree and South Pryor street cars to and from union depot. H. K. Scott, proprietor. 'Phone 29 N. 12 t thur sun tues

COTTON MARKET OPENED STEADY

Bulls Attempted To Bring About More Decided Advance at Start.

BUT THEY SOON DESISTED

Cable News Disappointing and Receipts Larger Than Expected.

REALIZING EVENTUALLY SET IN

Prices Gave Way Point by Point—In Last Few Minutes Wall Street Bought, Closing the Market 1 to 4 Points Net Higher.

New Orleans, December 4.—By Associated Press: As compared with the recent lively fluctuations and active speculation today's market was an uninteresting affair. Neither side seemed disposed to take the initiative, while the outside public hesitated, as a general thing, if anything, being disposed to withdraw pending new conditions upon which to base fresh conclusions. The market opened steady with prices 1 point lower to 5 higher. Bulls attempted to bring about a more decided advance at the start, but soon desisted, the cable news being disappointing and receipts larger than expected. Liquidation eventually set in and prices gave way point after point. New Orleans bought in a small way around the opening, but later withdrew. The local bear contingent saw nothing on which to base aggressive action, and in not a few cases advantage was taken of the decline to make good obligations in the March and later positions. Reports of firmness in southern spot markets were received and predictions pointed to smaller receipts during the rest of the week. Private cables attributed the decline in Liverpool to advices from New York stating, in effect, that the bull movement had culminated and sentiment was rapidly becoming bearish. The local market for futures closed steady at a net gain of 1@4 points, having advanced during the last few minutes on Wall street buying.

Spot Cotton Quotations.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton:
Atlanta—Steady; middling 7 3-16c.
Liverpool—Quiet; middling 4 11-32d.
New York—Quiet; middling 7¾c.
New Orleans—Quiet; middling 7 7-16c.
Savannah—Steady; middling 7 5-16c.
Galveston—Quiet and steady; middling 7 11-16c.
Norfolk—Steady; middling 7½c.
Mobile—Quiet; middling 7⅝c.
Memphis—Steady; middling 7 7-16c.
Augusta—Easy; middling 7 7-16c.
Charleston—Firm; middling 7¼c.
Houston—Easy; middling 7 7-16c.
St. Louis—Steady; middling 7½c.

The following is the statement of receipts, shipments and stock at Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS		SHIPM'TS		STOCK	
	1899	1898	1899	1898	1899	1898
Saturday	790	1563	324	200	17229	19723
Monday	739	1637	925	1100	17113	20260
Tuesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wednesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thursday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	1529	3200	1249	1300	....	....

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS		STOCK.	
	1899	1898	1899	1898	1899	1898
Saturday	46432	62832	16262	92343	995176	1255977
Monday	52820	75788	21045	52732	1015152	1269057
Tuesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wednesd'y	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thursday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	99252	138620	37307	145075	....	....

The following was the range of cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale	Closing bid and asked.
December	7 40	7 43	7 38	7 42	7 42-43
January	7 52	7 52	7 43	7 49	7 48-49
February	7 47	7 45	7 45	7 45	7 51-52
March	7 50	7 55	7 47	7 54	7 54
April	7 53	7 55	7 50	7 51	7 55-56
May	7 57	7 58	7 50	7 56	7 56-57
June	7 56	7 56	7 54	7 56	7 56-57
July	7 56	7 57	7 52	7 55	7 57-58
August	7 53	7 53	7 47	7 52	7 52-54
September	7 09	7 09	7 09	7 09	7 10-13
October	6 95	6 95	6 95	6 95	6 96-98
November					

Closed steady.

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

December	7 24	June	7 33
January	7 21	July	7 35
February	7 24	August	7 20
March	7 27	September	6 76
April	7 29	October	6 64
May	7 31	November	

Closed steady.

Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, December 4—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot, firm with prices lower; middling uplands 4 11-32; sales 15,000; American 14,800; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 15,000; American 14,8300.

Futures opened easy

	Open'g.	Closing.	
December	4 16-64	4 10	Buyers
December-January	4 13-64	4 08½	Sellers
January-February	4 13-64	4 07	Sellers
February-March	4 11-64	4 05½	Sellers
March-April	4 10-64	4 04	Buyers
April-May	4 8-64	4 03	Value
May-June	4 7-64	4 02	Buyers
June-July	4 6-64	4 01	Buyers
July-August	4 5-64	4 00	Buyers

Futures closed easy.

New York, December 4.—Cotton quiet; sales 2,200 bales; middling uplands 7¾; gulf 8; net receipts 1,103; gross 8,716; stock 108,200.

New Orleans, December 4.—Cotton quiet; sales 1,900; middling 7 7-16; receipts 13,022; stock 349,219.

Galveston, December 4.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 7 11-16; sales 1,141; receipts 21,083; stock 235,504.

Mobile, December 4.—Cotton quiet; middling 7⅝; sales 500; receipts 2,579; stock 40,424.

Savannah, December 4.—Cotton steady; middling 7 5-16; sales 73; receipts 4,416; stock 141,166.

Charleston, December 4.—Cotton firm; middling 7¼; sales 100; receipts 1,509; stock 34,335.

Wilmington, December 4.—Cotton steady; middling 7¼; receipts 2,488; stock 26,068.

Norfolk, December 4.—Cotton steady; middling 7½; sales 497; receipts 3,237; stock 23,301.

Baltimore, December 4.—Cotton nominal; middling 7¾; receipts 1,125; stock 19,553.

Boston, December 4.—Cotton quiet; middling 7¾; receipts net 1,049; gross 7,486.

Philadelphia, December 4.—Cotton quiet; middling 8; receipts 189; stock 8,820.

St. Louis, December 4.—Cotton steady; middling 7½; receipts 11,354; stock 101,465.

Memphis, December 4.—Cotton steady; middling 7 7-16; receipts 7,724; sales 400; shipments 9,091; stock 182,813.

Augusta, December 4.—Cotton easy; middling 7 7-16; sales 905; receipts 1,263; stock 54,170.

Houston, December 4.—Cotton easy; middling 7 7-16; sales 500; receipts 13,870; stock 95,390.

W. H. Bacheller & Co.'s Cotton Letter

New Orleans, December 4.—The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	7.21	7.22	7.15	7.21-22
March	7.26	7.28	7.21	7.27-28
May	7.28	7.32	7.26	7.31-32

Whatever doubts my be entertained about the course of the market, it is plain that claims of exhaustion have been tested and are daily being confirmed. It is a well-known fact that spinners hold no invisible reserve, as evidenced by their willingness to pay exhorbitant prices for their necessities, and the large takings of the past week indicate that operators abroad are beginning to attach some importance to the abnormal state of the visible supply. As the cotton market now stands it seems as if both the bulls and bears are afraid to accept the logical position. The fearful strength of the statistical position has added much to the uneasiness of the bears, while fears of some increase in the movement has, to some extent, checked the enthusiasm of the bulls. The history of the season's bull campaign differs materially from the past, as on this occasion the strength of the market is in the actual stuff, which has steadily advanced regardless of the efforts to depress the speculative market. Our market gave little response to lower Liverpool today, and while lower prices ruled during the day, the close was at the top prices of the day with advancing tendency.

S. Munn, Son & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, December 4.—Early prices were higher on out-of-town buying orders. But later on they gave way owing to lower cables, increased receipts at Galveston and New Orleans and some interior points, a reduced demand from the short interest, the over-bought condition of the market and liquidation, as well as a falling off for the moment in outside speculation. The decline was not severe, however, as receipts at many points were small, and the estimates for New Orleans and Houston tomorrow were over 2,500 bales less than for the same delivery last year. The government report will be issued next Monday, and cannot fail to be bullish. Liverpool's spot sales were 15,000 bales. Manchester advices are bullish, the tendency of print cloths at Fall River is upward, the comparison of the receipts with those of 1896 is certainly encouraging to the advocates of higher prices and the generality of crop estimates do not go above 9,500,000 bales, while very many believe that the yield will not exceed 9,000,000. Houston receipts this week may be comparatively liberal, but dispatches from that point say that there will be a noteworthy decrease next week. Receipts at 13 interior towns for two days are 9,000 ahead of the same day last week, but far behind those of last year. Southern spot markets, though quiet, are generally firm, and bears are very far from being aggressive. Futures here at one time were 2 to 3 points lower, but recovered this and closed 2 points higher and steady with estimated sales of about 200,000 bales. The rise toward the close was due to supporting orders for Wall street and local covering.

Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, December 4.—Liverpool declined 1-16d on spots with sales of 15,000 bales. Futures stood 4-64d lower when the market opened, but there was a further decline of 1-64d during the afternoon. Our market opened about 1 to 6 points higher on out-of-town orders to buy, but ruled easier during the forenoon on liquidating sales influenced by the weakness in Liverpool and freer receipts at the ports, estimated at 52,000, against 41,000 last Monday, and estimated for this week 260,000, against 235,000 last week. As American manufacturers have already anticipated their requirements of this season to an unusual extent, and Europe continues its hand-to-mouth policy despite decreasing stocks abroad, the course of our markets was hinged upon the attitude of exporters this month. Should Europe refuse to believe in the small crop guesses holders will eventually be compelled to meet the views of buyers. On the other hand, any important revival in the export demand will encourage southern holders to exact full prices.

L. DeGumoens & Son's Cotton Letter.

By Private Wire to C. B. Woodruff.

New York, December 4.—The market was again in a state of uncertainty. The small receipts are a puzzle. This serves to bring in good buying on every decline, but how far this programme will be adhered to is uncertain. The hold-back claimants are as industrious as ever in endeavoring to influence public opinion to their way of thinking. We detect rather less confidence on the bull side. The long interest is very heavy, and it is unknown to what extent the holders will continue to hang on. New buyers are rather hesitating, and at the same time the bear crowd, still few in numbers, are hesitating in a manner that creates suspicion to their sincerity. The market dropped into one of the old-time ruts this morning. In the face of a good break in Liverpool prices started 2 to 3 points higher, then broke 4 to 5 points and again recovered to first prices. Buyers were hesitating. Cables were 5 to 5½ points lower for futures and 1-16d lower for spots, of which 15,000 bales were sold. New York spots were unchanged. Futures moved within a range of 4 to 6 points. Closing was at about Saturday's figures.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, December 4.—Our decline on Saturday was reflected in the easier tone in Liverpool this morning, though here the pressure of Saturday was not present. The arbitrage operators between Liverpool and New York gave the early deliveries substantial support in covering their sales here, but as the call progressed the supply increased and the opening was therefore very irregular. Business has fallen off materially as compared with the past weeks. Receipts at the interior towns and ports show some increase over last week, but are still on a very small scale. Our cables state the English spinners, after fighting the advance for the past five months, have finally covered and gone long of cotton. After the opening the trading become small with minor fluctuations and no visible tendency.

Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.

New York, December 4.—The non-support of our market to Liverpool's higher prices Saturday were very disappointing to the Liverpool trade, and their prices this morning were materially lower, being 3-64d off on futures and 1-16d off on spots. Later cables were still lower, but our market opened 5 points up for January, but quickly declined until 7.43 for January was reached. The market had a rally just before the close, recovering from 5 to 7 points. Reports of cold weather and ice in the belt had little effect on the market. Market closed steady.

The Live Stock Market.

Chicago, December 4.—Cattle, choice to extra steady; inferior to good steers 10@15c lower; cow market steady; feeders quiet. Good to choice $5.30@7.40; poor to medium $4.25@5.25; mixed stockers $3@3.70; selected feeders $4@4.50; good to choice cows $3.40@4.40; heifers $3.10@5.40; canners $1.85@3; bulls $2.40@4.25; calves $4@7; fed Texas beeves $4.30@5.50; grass Texas steers $3.25@4.25; western range beeves $4@5.25.

Hogs active and 5@10c higher; closed weaker. Mixed and butchers' $3.85@4.10; good to choice heavy $3.90@4.10; rough heavy $3.75@3.85; lights $3.50@4.05; bulk of sales $3.90@4.

Good to choice sheep and lambs firm and active; others steady to weak. Native wethers $4@4.75; lambs $4.10@5.55; western wethers $4.25@4.55; western lambs $5@5.50.

Receipts—Cattle 19,500; hogs 33,000, sheep 20,000.

St. Louis, December 4.—Cattle: Receipts 3,900, including 2,800 Texans. Market steady for natives; Texans active; firm for steers; cows a shade lower; native shipping and export steers $4.75@4.80, with fancy grades worth $7; dressed beef and butchers' steers $4.15@5.35; steers under $1,000 pounds $3.50@5; packers and feeders $2.25@4.50; cows and heifers $2@4.60; canners $1.50@3; bulls $2@3.70; Texans and Indian steers $2.85@4.75; cows and heifers $2.50@3.60.

Hogs—Receipts 4,500. Market 5c higher; pigs and lights $3.85@3.95; packers $3.85@4; butchers $3.95@4.05.

Sheep—Receipts 1,600. Market steady; native muttons $3.75@4.35; lambs $4.10@5.40; bucks $2.75@3.

The Metal Market.

New York, December 4.—The market for metals lacked important new features today. Spelter gathered some strength from the European cables and advices from home producing points, but ruled quiet. The rest of the list was stupidly dull and unchanged.

At the close the metal exchange called pig iron warrants neglected.

Lake copper dull and nominal at $17@17.25.

Tin dull at $27.50@27.75.

Lead, spot scarce at $4.75@4.80.

Spelter firmer at $4.50@4.60.

The brokers' price for lead is $4.40 and for copper $17@17.25.

St. Louis, December 4.—Lead higher at $4.50@4.52½; spelter firm at $4.30@4.35.

Provisions.

Atlanta, December 4.—Clear, side ribs boxed 5⅞; half ribs 5¾; rib bellies 6½; ice-cured bellies 8¾c. Sugar cured hams 11@13½; California, 8c; breakfast bacon 10@12½c. Lard, best quality, 7⅛c; second quality, 6⅝@6⅞; compound 5c.

St. Louis, December 4.—Pork steady; standard mess jobbing 9. Lard higher; prime steam 5; choice 5.02½. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders, none offering; extra shorts 5.25; clear ribs 5.50; clear sides 5.62½. Bacon, boxed shoulders, none offering; extra shorts 5.75; clear ribs 6.11½; clear sides 6.25.

Chicago, December 4.—Mess pork 7.75@9.55. Lard 4.85@5.17½. Short ribs sides (loose) 4.90@5.20; dry salted shoulders (boxed) 5.20@5.30.

New York, December 4.—Lard firm; western steam 5.50; refined steady. Pork firmer.

Cincinnati, December 4.—Lard firmer at 4.90. Bulk meats steady at 5.20. Bacon firm at 6.

Groceries.

Atlanta, December 4.—Roasted coffee, Dutch Java $14.60; Arbuckle, $11.80; Lion and Levering, $10.80, all less 50 cents per 100 pound cases. Green coffee, choice 11c; fair 9c; prime 8@9c. Sugar, standard granulated, New York 5.31; New Orleans 5¼; New Orleans white 5¼. Sirup New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12½@20c; green 50@65. Rice, head, 6¼; choice 6 to 5½c. Salt, dairy sacks, $1.15; salt, barrel bulk $2; 100 3s $2.75; ice cream $1.25; common 65@70c. Cheese, full cream 13½c. Matches 65s 45@55; 200 $1.50@1.75; 300s $2.75. Soda, boxes 6c; Crackers, soda, 5¾; cream 6¾; gingersnaps 6c. Candy, common stick 6¼c; fancy 12@14c. Oysters, F. W. $2; L. W. $1.25.

LOST POINT OR OVER

Weakness of Stocks Response to World-Wide Lightness of Money.

INDUSTRIALS VERY WEAK

Some Issues Showed Strength Early, but Later Prices Turned Downward and Closed at Lowest.

New York, December 4.—The weakness of stocks today was a response to the world-wide tightness in money. A marked effect was also produced by the supreme court decision in the Addystone Pipe case, involving an infringment of the anti-trust law by an industrial combination. Strenuous efforts were made by professional operators to belittle the force of this decision on the ground that the party to the case was a particularly flagrant illustration of a trust formation, and that the points in the case could not apply to the general run of industrial combinations, but the acute effect produced on the securities of these combinations argued an apprehension on the part of the holders that their value would be impaired by the decision. Stocks of the industrials fell anywhere from 1 to over 3 points, and showed but a feeble rallying power. In fact, there seemed to be no resiliency at any point in the market. There was some early strength in Burlington, some of the iron and steel stocks, Pacific Mail, Great Northern preferred and American Linseed preferred, but with the downward course begun there was practically no interruption and the closing was at the lowest, the majority of active stocks showing net losses of a point or over. Sugar was conspicuously weak, and is over 3 points lower on the day. There was some short selling among the industrials on the strength of the supreme court decision, but that profit taking was largely for the long account was very manifest from the marked weakness in stocks which have recently advanced—notably, the trunk lines, the Pacifics and Sugar. The apprehension over money affairs turned principally to foreign centers, especially to Berlin and Paris. The advance in the sterling rate at those points to very near the gold export level marked the influence of the Bank of England's measures to attract funds. The sterling exchange rate in New York also advanced, but the money rate both in Paris and Berlin remained quiet, contrary to the fears of the speculative world. The stagnation of speculation at those centers probably had to do with this result. In New York, on the contrary, the money rate stiffened as the day progressed and flurried to 12 per cent, at which point it closed. No loans were made below 6 per cent. Some of the borrowers, counting upon an easy money market following Saturday's strong bank statement, delayed supplying their needs until late in the day and so bid up the rate. The strength of Saturday's bank statement is seen to be traceable to a single institution, as was the case last week. Moreover, sub-treasury operations, from which the whole of last week's cash recuperation was derived, show a gain by the sub-treasury at the expense of the banks since last Friday of $1,274,000. Offerings of bonds for redemption at the sub-treasury have fallen to so low a point as to afford only a slight offset to the absorption of funds in the taking up of the surplus revenues. On the other hand, interior exchanges moved slightly in favor of New York. The speculative public, however, has abandoned hope of any easier money conditions until after the end of the year.

Railroad bonds were easier in sympathy with stocks.

United States 2s, new 4s and 5s advanced ¼ and the 3s and old 4s coupon ⅛ in the bid price. Total sales, par value, $1,430,000.

The total sales of stocks today were 581,700 shares, including Atchison preferred 18,525; Great Northern preferred 7,285; St. Paul 7,460; Pennsylvania 6,000; Union Pacific 28,185; American Steel and Wire 10,150; Brooklyn Rapid Transit 37,940; Brooklyn Rapid Transit preferred 5,000; Sugar 43,690; Sugar preferred 6,285; Pacific Mail 14,395; Burlington 25,340; Manhattan 17,445; Northern Pacific 16,882; Reading first preferred 5,475; Southern Pacific 39,190; American Tobacco 24,620; Continental Tobacco 10,185; Federal Steel 43,489; United States Leather 32,960; North American 12,100.

Money on call strong at 6@12 per cent; last loan at 12 per cent; prime mercantile paper 5½@6 per cent.

Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86¼@4.86½ for demand and at $4.81¼@4.81½ for 60 days; posted rates $4.82@4.82½ and 4.87@4.87½; commercial bills $4.80¼@4.80½.

Silver certificates 58½@59½c.

Bar silver 58⅞c.

Mexican dollars 47¼c.

Government bonds strong.

State bonds inactive.

Railroad bonds easy.

RAILWAY STOCKS.

Atchison	22¼	Minn. & L. 2d pref	95
do. preferred	64¾	Missouri Pacific	47⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	56	Mobile & Ohio	44½
Canada Pacific	94½	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11¾
Canada Southern	53⅝	Mo., K. & Tex. pref.	38⅛
Central Pacific	—	New Jersey Cent	121
Chesapeake & Ohio	30⅜	New York Central	132⅝
Chic. Great West	14⅛	Norfolk & Western	26⅛
C., B. & Q.	132⅝	do. preferred	70¼
Chic. Ind. & L.	15¼	Northern Pacific	55⅝
do. preferred	48⅛	do. preferred	76
Chicago & E. Ill	96⅛	Ontario & Western	25
Chic. & N. W.	167	Oregon R. & Nav	42
Rock Island	112⅞	do. 1st preferred	76
C. C. C. & St. L.	63	Pennsylvania	134⅛
Colo. Sou	6¼	Reading	20⅛
do. 1st preferred	47½	do. 1st preferred	58⅛
do. 2nd preferred	18⅛	do. 2d preferred	30⅜
Del. & Hudson	120	Rio Grande & W	43
Del., L. & W.	187½	do. preferred	89
Den. & Rio Grande	20⅜	St. Louis & S. F.	10⅜
do. preferred	74½	do. 1st preferred	72
Erie (new)	12⅜	do. 2d preferred	36
do. preferred	37¼	St. L. & S. W.	11⅜
Great Nor. pref	176	do. preferred	30⅛
Hocking Coal	18	St. Paul	124
Hocking Valley	34½	do. preferred	173
Illinois Central	115	St. P. & Omaha	117½
Iowa Central	13⅜	do. preferred	—
do. preferred	58	Southern Pacific	41⅜
K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	9½	Southern Railway	12⅜
Lake Erie & W.	20	do. preferred	57⅝
do. preferred	80	Texas & Pacific	17⅜
Lake Shore	206	Union Pacific	50⅛
Louisville & Nash	84⅜	do. preferred	76⅜
Manhattan L	104⅞	Wabash	7⅜
Metro. Street Ry	192	do. preferred	22⅛
Mexican Central	13	Wheel. & L. E. (new)	11
Minn. & St. Louis	65⅛	do. preferred	29⅞

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Adams	112	United States	48⅛
American	145	Wells Fargo	127

MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Cotton Oil	34⅜	Int. Paper pref	69
do. preferred	95	La Clede Gas	82
American Malting	10	National Biscuit	41
do. preferred	43	do. preferred	95
Am. Smelt. & Rfg	39¼	National Lead	29
do. preferred	90	do. preferred	105¼
American Spirits	4	National Steel	46⅜
do. preferred	17	do. preferred	94
Amn Steel Hoop	46⅜	N. Y. Air Brake	144½
do. preferred	83½	North American Co.	15⅜
A. S. & W.	47⅛	Pac. Coast	50⅛
do. preferred	95	do. 1st pref	86
Amn Tin Plate	32⅛	do. 2d preferred	65⅛
do. preferred	82	Pacific Mail	47⅜
American Tobacco	115⅛	People's Gas	112⅛
do. preferred	143	Pressed Steel Car	57
Anaconda Mining	44	do. preferred	89
Brook. Rap Tran	84⅛	Pullman Palace	193
Col. F. & Iron	54⅜	Stand. R. & Twine	11⅜
Cont. Tobacco	40¾	Sugar	152⅞
do. preferred	91⅜	do. preferred	118⅜
Federal Steel	61⅛	T. C. & Iron	113⅛
do. preferred	81	U.S. Leather	10⅛
General Electric	127	do. preferred	78⅜
Glucose Sugar	52¼	U. S. Rubber	46
do. preferred	100	do. preferred	109
International Paper	22	Western Union	87⅛

BONDS.

U. S. 2s reg	102¼	L. & N. unified 4s	100¼
do. 3s	109⅛	M., K. & T. 2nds	70
do. 3s coupon	109⅛	do. 4s	91⅜
U. S. new 4s reg	133	N. Y. Central 1sts	112⅜
do. coupon	133	N. J. Cent. 5s	120⅛
U. S. old 4s reg	112¼	N. Carolina 6s	127
do. coupon	113⅛	do 4s	108
U. S. 5s reg	111⅛	Northern Pac. 1sts	110
do. coupon	111⅛	do. 3s	65⅜
District Col. 3 65s	118	do. 4s	102
Ala., Class A	110⅛	N. Y., C. & St. L. 4s	105⅜
Ala., Class B	111	Nor. & West. con. 4s	92⅛
Ala., Class C	101	Norfolk & Wes. 6s	135
Ala., Currency	100	Oregon Nav. 1sts	108
Atchison, 4s	98⅜	do. 4s	101
do. adj. 4s	87⅜	O. S. Line 6s	129⅛
Canada So. 2nds	107⅜	O. S. Line con. 5s	114⅛
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	92	Reading 4s	86⅛
do. first income	35⅜	Rio G. W. 1sts	98⅜
do. second income	9	St. L. & I. M. con. 5s	110
C. & O. 4½s	96	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	124⅛
do. 5s	116⅛	St. Paul consols	171⅜
Chic. & N. W. con. 7s	143	St. P., C. & P. 1sts	120⅛
do. S. F. deb. 5s	107	do. 5s	120⅜
Chicago Terminals	95	Southern Ry. 5s	108⅜
D. & R. G. 1st	101⅜	Stand. Rope & T. 6s	84
D. & R. G. 4s	98⅜	Tenn. new set. 3s	95
East Tenn. 1st	103⅜	Tex. & Pacific 1sts	113
Erie General 4s	71⅛	do. 2nds	54
F. W. & D. 1sts	76	Union Pacific 4s	104
Gen. Electric 5s	119	Wabash 1sts	114
G., H. & S. A. 6s	110⅛	do. 2nds	101
do. 2nds	105⅛	West Shore 4s	115
H. & T. Cent. 5s	111⅛	Wiscon. Cen. new 4s	92⅛
do. con. 6s	111⅛	Virginia centuries	85⅛
Iowa Cent. 1sts	112	do. deferred	7
K. C., P. & G. 1sts	72	Colo. Sou 4s	85
La. new consol 4s	109⅛		

The Day's Trade in Stocks Reviewed.

By Private Wire to C. B. Woodruff.

New York, December 4.—The following is from The New York Sun: "There was nothing or little in the actual news over Sunday to which the rather unsettled tone that the stock market showed in the early dealings could be referred, nor were there any actual subsequent developments which account for the general weakness manifest in the later dealings. Foreign exchange was a shade firmer, notwithstanding the lower London discount. The day's traffic returns for the most part continued encouraging. As had been commonly expected, out of respect to the late vice president of the United States congress adjourned without receiving the president's annual message, but some of the day's price movements were nevertheless in part owing to various rumored and published contents of the document. This was notably true in the instance of Pacific Mail, where the reports regarding the chances for a merchant marine subsidy bill were attended by a sharp advance in the stock. The money market was active without particularly high rates developing. The transactions between the banks and the sub-treasury since Friday indicate that unless there are further deposits of bonds for redemption with the sub-treasury before Thursday another falling away in surplus reserves appears likely. Particularly weak features of the market were Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Sugar and National Steel."

STOCKS.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.	Closing Bid
Am'n Tobacco	117	117	115¼	115¼	115¼
Am'n Sugar Rfg	155⅝	155⅞	152⅝	153	152⅞
Atchison	23¼	23¼	21¾	22⅜	22¼
do. preferred	65¾	66⅛	64⅜	65	64⅞
Balto. & Ohio	56⅝	57	56¼	56¼	56¼
Br'k. Rap. Tran	85½	85⅝	84¼	84⅝	84¼
Anaconda Min'g	45	45⅛	44	44⅛	44
Bur. & Quincy	134⅜	134½	132¾	132⅝	132⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	64¼	64¾	63	63	63
Ches. & Ohio	31¾	31⅞	30¼	30⅜	30¾
Canada South'n	53⅞	54	53⅝	....	53⅝
Del. & Hudson	120½	120½	120	120	120
Cont. Tobacco	41⅜	41⅞	40¾	41	40¾
do. preferred	92⅛	92⅛	91⅞	92	91⅞
Con. Gas	191¼	192¼	190	191	190¼
Gen. Electric	129⅛	129⅛	128⅜	128⅛	127
Chic. Great West	14⅝	14⅞	14⅜	14¼	14¼
Jersey Central	122	122	121	121	121
Mo., Kan. & Tex	....	....	....	....	12
do. preferred	....	....	....	....	38⅛
Louisv. & Nash	85⅛	85⅛	84⅜	84⅞	84⅜
Am. Steel & W	49⅛	49⅞	47⅛	47⅞	47⅛
Manhattan L	105⅛	106⅜	105	105	104⅞
Mo. Pacific	48	48⅛	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
Metro. St. Ry	193⅜	193⅝	192	192	192
National Lead	....	....	....	29¼	29
Northern Pac	57⅛	57⅛	55⅞	55⅝	55⅝
do. preferred	76⅛	76⅛	76	76	76
N. Y. Central	*134¼	134¼	132⅝	133	132⅝
Northwestern	....	....	....	169⅛	167
Omaha	118⅛	118⅛	118	118	117⅛
Pacific Mail	47⅛	49⅝	47⅛	47⅜	47⅛
People's Gas	113⅜	113⅜	111½	112⅜	112⅛
Reading	....	....	....	....	20¼
Rock Island	113⅞	114	111⅞	112⅛	112⅞
Southern Rwy	13	13	12⅛	12⅞	12⅛
do. preferred	58⅛	58⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57⅞
St. Paul	124⅛	125⅛	123⅝	124	124
Tenn. Coal & I	114	114	113⅛	113⅜	113⅛
U.S. Leather pfd	79⅛	79⅛	78⅛	78⅞	78⅜
Union Pacific	51⅛	51⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
do. preferred	77⅛	77⅛	76⅛	76⅞	76⅛
Western Union	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
Wabash pr	23	23	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
Am'n Cotton Oil	33⅛	36⅛	34	35	34⅛
Am'n Spirits	....	....	....	....	4
do. preferred	....	....	....	....	18⅛
U.S. Rubber	47⅛	47⅛	46	46	46
do. preferred	....	....	....	....	109
Federal Steel	62⅛	63⅛	61	61⅛	61⅛
do. preferred	82	82	81	81	81
Illinois Central	115½	115½	115¼	115¼	115

*Ex-rights 1¾ per cent.

Commercial Advertiser's Financial Cable.

New York, December 4.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: The markets here were slack and irregular, operators impatiently awaiting important news from the Transvaal.

Americans began firm on quiet buying of Union Pacific, Northern Pacific and Chesapeake and Ohio, but New York selling caused a rather weak close. Chesapeake and Ohio, Union Pacific and Baltimore and Ohio were flat.

Spanish 4s were 67¾; tintos 46¼; Anacondas 9 3-16; Utahs 7¼; Bostons 1.

The bank bought £6,000 gold in French coin.

There was a good demand early in the session for money for repayments to the bank and the payment of half a million Indian treasury bills. At the close, however, money was unlendable at 4 per cent, as the Indian council let out a considerable amount.

Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

New York, December 4.—The stock market opened fairly active, but with a rather unsettled tone. Conspicuous exceptions to the general tendency were Pacific Mail and Chesapeake and Ohio. The first named rose sharply on the published rumor that the president's forthcoming message to congress would strongly urge the subsidization of American lines in trade with foreign countries. There was no principal exception to the reactionary tone in remainder of the market, but recessions in some instances extending to 1 per cent were noted. The industrials were apparently well diversified, and few quarters escaped attention. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was a feature in respect of activity, and the trading was also heavy in Sugar refining and United States Leather. The industrial quarter generally was somewhat affected by the decision expected in the supreme court in the so-called Addison case, although a better conception of the merits of that question is now generally held. The London market for Americans showed small and irregular changes, and the dealings here for foreign account were not effective in the local market. There was virtually an absence of any fresh developments in the financial situation over Sunday.

Southern Exchange Stock Letter.

New York, December 4.—The market for Americans in London weak and principal stocks show declines of from ⅛ to ½ from Saturday's close. Our market opened with prices mixed, although generally higher than previous close. Feature of early trading was the strength of Sugar, Pacific Mail, Chesapeake and Ohio, American Wire, St. Paul and Burlington. Pacific Mail quickly advanced from 47½ to 49¼. The market, after showing strength in the first hour, became weaker toward noon and prices continued on their downward course without any check until the close. Money on call ruled from 5 to 8 per cent. Great weakness in the closing hour in Sugar, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Manhattan, Burlington, St. Paul, American Wire, Pacific Mail and Federal Steel. Market closed barely steady.

Foreign Finances.

London, December 4.—Closing: Consols for money 102; for the account 102½. Illinois Central 118½; Atchison 23¾; Louisville 81½.

Money 4½@5 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills and three months' bills 5½@5⅝ per cent.

Gold at Buenos Ayres 131.60.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance today was £6,000.

Paris, December 4.—Three per cent rentes 100 francs 75 centimes for the account.

The Treasury Statement.

Washington, December 4.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance $286,636,998; gold reserve $237,441,735.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

The following are the bid and asked quotations.

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 year	107	Atl'nta 4s	108
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	108	Aug'ta 7s L.D.	109
Ga. 4½s, 1915	121½@122½	Macon 6s	118
Savannah 5s	114	Columbus 5s	108
Atl'n'a 8s 1902	120	Rome 5s	107
Atl'n'a 7s 1904	112	So. Car. 4½s	115
Atl'n'a 6s L.D.	121	New'n 6s L.D.	110
Atl'n'a 5s L.D.	110	Chat. 5s, 1911	100
Atl'n'a 4½s	112	Col. S.C., grd'd 2s & 4s, 1910	91
		Ala. Class A	110

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1910	115	Atl'n'a & Char 1st 7s, 1907	113
Ga. 6s, 1922	118	Do. income 6s, 1900	99
Ga. Pa. 1st	120		
C. C. & A. 1st 6s, 1909	107		

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	208	Aug. & Sav	110
Southwest'n	109 111	A. & W. P.	120
		do. deben	104

Coffee and Sugar.

New York, December 4.—Coffee, futures opened steady with prices 5 to 15 points higher and ruled firm all day on active covering, together with investment and foreign buying inspired by very favorable cables from European markets, light Brazilian receipts and fear of a general outbreak of bubonic plague in Brazil. The market wore off at the close under a flurry of realizing and was finally barely steady with prices 5 points higher to 5 lower; sales 37,750 bags, including December 6.05; January 6.10@6.15; February 6.20; March 6.20@6.30; April 6.30; May 6.30@6.40; June 6.30@6.40; July 6.40@6.45; August 6.50; September 6.45@6.55. Spot steady; No. 7 invoice 7c; No. 7 jobbing 7½c; mild steady; Cordova 6¾@11¾c.

Sugar, raw steady; refined steady.

New Orleans, December 4.—Sugar firm; open kettle 3 11-16@3¾c; open kettle, centrifugal, 3⅞@4¼c; centrifugal plantation granulated 4 9-16c; whites 4⅜@4⅝c; yellows 3⅞@4½c; seconds 2⅞@4c. Molasses very strong; open kettle 34@41c; centrifugal 10@35c. Sirup 34@37c.

The Liverpool Grain Market.

Liverpool, December 4.—Corn, spot American new steady at 3s 5d; old steady at 3s; futures steady; December 3s 5d; January 3s 5d; February 3s 5d.

Wheat, spot dull; futures quiet; December 5s 6⅞d; March 5s 8⅞d; May 5s 8⅞d.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, December 4.—Apples, per bbl., $3.25 to $3.75. Oranges, per box, $3.50@4.00. Lemons, choice, $3.25@3.50; fancy, $3.75@4. Bananas, straight, $1.75@2.00 bunch. Culls $1.25 to $1.50. Figs 12 to 13c. Raisins, new California, $1.95@2.00. Nuts, almonds, 16c; pecans, 9 to 10c; Brazil, 7 to 8c; filberts, 11½c; walnuts, 11 to 14c; mixed nuts, 10c. Peanuts, Virginia electric light, 5½ to 6c; fancy hand-picked, 4½ to 5; Georgia, 3@3½c.

VISIBLE DECREASED

Surprised the Trade, a Fair Sized Increase Was Expected.

FOREIGN MARKETS LOWER

Wheat Gained a Fraction—Corn and Oats Closed Unchanged—Provisions Closed Higher.

Chicago, December 4.—Though wheat was easy early, the market later turned firm on bullish December crop reports, a decrease in the visible and moderate receipts, closing strong, May ⅝c over Saturday at 69@69⅛c. Corn and oats closed unchanged. Provisions sustained by a good demand, light hog supply and a predicted shortage in products, closed 2½@5c higher.

Although wheat at the opening was ⅛c up for May the feeling was not bullish. Cables were lower, and an increase in the visible of about 750,000 bushels was expected. The demand was anything but pressing, and in a dull sort of way the market eased off, May to 68¼@68⅜c. At this point it steadied, and as statistics bullish in tone arrived advanced to a strong close. The visible hit the prophets by showing a decrease of 58,000 bushels. Receipts only moderate were reported and The Orange Judd Farmer came out with the assertion that the wheat growth is rank and sappy—very susceptible to cold weather—and that fly damages in the sown fields of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys was greater than appreciated by growers themselves. Primary receipts were only 608,400 bushels, compared with 1,720,000 a year ago. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 920 cars, against 1,837 for two days last week and 1,647 a year ago. Local receipts were 98 cars, 35 graded contract. The advance carried May to 68⅛c and the close was ⅝c over Saturday at 69@69⅛c. During the last hour the market was rather active. Clearances were 545,000 bushels. New York reported 25 loads taken for export. World's shipments were much under last year at 5,499,000 bushels, compared with 9,844,000.

Corn was easy and trade dull. December lost ½c and the discount under May widened to 2½c cash. Corn fell off ¼@½c, with colder weather expected to bring forth liberal offerings there was little disposition to buy. The visible increased 140,000 bushels and local stocks 60,000. Receipts here were 340 cars and at primary points 546,900, compared with 553,000 last year. December down at 29⅝c. May sold from 32 to 32⅛c, ranged from 29½ to 30⅛@30¼c and closed ⅛c down at 29⅝c. May sold from 32 to 32⅛c, closing unchanged from Saturday at 32⅛@32¼c.

Oats were firm, a good cash demand being the strengthening factor. Two hundred and forty thousand bushels were worked by one concern alone. The local stock—945,000 bushels—increased 73,000. The visible expanded 268,000 bushels. May ranged from 23⅝ to 23⅞@24c, closing unchanged at 23⅝@23⅞c. Local receipts were 259 cars.

Provisions opened strong, and though the market eased off some the firmness was maintained to the close. January pork early was up 12½c. Hog receipts were light and prices for them higher. The outside demand improved, and there was considerable talk of a shortage in products on January delivery day, all of which was productive of backbone for the prices. There was considerable buying of lard and ribs and of January pork. The advance was checked by standing selling orders, but the loss of profit taking was less than the early gains. January pork ranged from $9.45@9.57½, closing 5c up at $9.50. May ranged from $9.60@9.70, closing 2½c up to $9.65. May lard sold from $5.35 to 5.40@5.45, closing 2½c better at $5.40, and May ribs from $5.15@5.17½@5.20, closing 5c higher at $5.20.

Estimated receipts for tomorrow: Wheat, 115; corn 575; oats 300; hogs 35,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat No. 2—				
December	64¾	64¾	64	64¾
May	68⅝	69⅛	68⅜	69⅛
Corn No. 2—				
December	30¼	30¼	29½	29⅝
January	30⅜	30⅜	30	30
May	32⅝	32⅝	32	32¼
Oats No. 2—				
December	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
May	23⅞	24	23⅝	23⅞
Mess pork, per barrel—				
December	8.27½	8.37½	8.27½	8.37½
January	9.52½	9.57½	9.45	9.50
May	9.70	9.70	9.60	9.65
Lard, per 100 pounds—				
December	—	—	—	4.95
January	5.22½	5.25	5.17½	5.22½
May	5.40	5.40	5.37½	5.40
Short ribs, per 100 pounds—				
December	—	—	—	5.00
January	5.05	5.05	5.00	5.05
May	5.20	5.20	5.15	5.20

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	27,000	23,000
Wheat, bushels	94,000	16,000
Corn, bushels	312,000	165,000
Oats, bushels	372,000	206,000
Rye, bushels	3,000	1,000
Barley, bushels	101,000	52,000

Ware & Leland's Grain Letter.

By Private Wire to C. B. Woodruff.

Chicago, December 4.—Wheat: Liverpool closed ½d lower; London market slow; Paris, wheat 5 centimes lower, flour 10@35 lower; Berlin ⅜c lower. Stocks in the northwest country elevators are reported as double what they were a year ago. Clearances 606,000. Twenty-five loads reported for export; we confirm 15. Although foreign markets were lower, there was a better tone to the market, resulting in a fair-sized recovery. The decrease in the visible was a surprise to the trade, as a fair-sized increase was confidently looked for. The light world's shipments and decrease on pasage were stimulating factors. Sentiment, however, still continues very bearish, and today's advance was only regarded as a temporary rally, due to covering by shorts. It is a fact that wheat is in the dumps, and has but very few friends who are not at all assertive in their views. While values may be held down for awhile, or even forced lower, we believe purchases should be made on soft spots.

Corn—Visible increased 140,000. Clearances 714,000. We confirm 77 loads for export. December was forced down on selling by shipping houses. We feel friendly to corn.

Provisions—Hogs were higher. Liverpool bacon 5d higher; hams 6d lower. English houses and the packers were sellers, and there was realizing in a small way.

Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Chicago, December 4.—The trade was on a moderately active scale at top prices and prices started off with a fractionally better tone, but not holding the rise. The cables were quiet, opening lower but partly recovered. Foreign trade was quiet and partly on the selling side. World's exports showed a falling off, being 5,599,000 bushels, against 9,895,0000 last year. The amount afloat for Europe decreased 1,530,000. The northwest receipts were 920 cars, against 1,647 last week. Duluth stocks decreased 1,934,000 bushels, owing to heavy shipments. The weather was cold in the northwest. Wheat was active and firm on the decrease in the visible, but later eased off. The close was at about best prices. Snow reported east of the Rockies; 24,687,000 acres sown, against 22,697,000 acres harvested. Imports into the United Kingdom last week 1,640,000 bushels of wheat; corn 2,672,000 bushels. The imports and the farmers' deliveries made an aggregate of 4,320,000 bushels, indicating a decrease of 320,000 bushels in the English visible of winter; basis of consumption of 4,640,000 bushels. Reports from Illinois and Missouri state that the wheat crop has a fine appearance, and is remarkably free from Hessian flies.

The corn market was quiet, but fairly steady. The amount afloat for Europe decreased 240,000 bushels during the week, and world's exports were 5,129,000 bushels, against 6,183,000 last year. Cold, clear weather at the west will be an advantage to the new crop.

The market was weaker late in the day.

Oats—Trade was small, prices showing but little change during the morning either in cash or futures. Offerings reported moderate. Close was quiet.

Provisions—The market was fairly steady. Chicago stock of pork shows about 8,000 barrels increase; stock of lard 25,000 tierces decrease; short ribs a decrease of 11,000,000 pounds. Receipts of hogs, part estimated, at interior points today 68,900; shipments 9,798; receipts one day this week 68,900; last week 80,600; last year 4,700. The close was quiet.

FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, December 4.—Flour, all wheat, first patent, $4.90; second patent $4.25; straight, $3.90; extra fancy, $3.70; fancy, $3.60; extra family, $2.85. Corn, white, 52c; mixed 50c. Oats, white, 40c; mixed, 36c; Texas rustproof, 40c. Rye, Georgia, $1; Hay, No. 1 timothy, large bales, 85@90c; No. 1 small bales 85c; No. 2, 80c. Meal, plain 50c; bolted 45c. Wheat bran, large sacks, 90c; small sacks, 90c. Shorts $1. Stock meal, 55c. Cotton seed meal 95c per 100 pounds. Grits, $2.80 per barrel; $1.40 per bag.

New York, December 4.—Flour was at first dull and easy, but on the late option in wheat buyers appeared ready to pay out in the asking prices and a fair business transpired. Wheat: Spot firmer; No. 2 red 73; options opened steady at ⅛c advance over yesterday's curb close, governed by steadier cables than expected, and were subsequently strengthened by a decrease in visible supply figures, where a liberal increase was looked for, shorts furnishing the chief demand; the late afternoon market was active, top point [illegible] news [illegible] closed [illegible]@⅞c net higher; January [illegible]; March [illegible]; May 74. Corn: Spot steady; No. 2 40; options opened [illegible] but later [illegible] the heavy seaboard clearances, steady at [illegible] December [illegible]@30; options [illegible].

Chicago, December 4.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour easy; No. 2 spring wheat —; No. 3 spring wheat 60@63; No. 2 red [illegible]; No. 2 corn 30; No. 2 yellow corn 30¼@30½. No. 2 oats 22¾@23; No. 2 spring 25½; No. 3 white 24½@25. No. 2 rye 53.

St. Louis, December 4.—Flour depressed. Wheat: No. 2 red cash 69½; December 67¾; May 71⅛@71¼. Corn: No. 2 cash 29; December 29; May 30⅝. Oats: No. 2 cash 24; December 23½; May 24⅞.

Cincinnati, December 4.—Flour easy; fancy 2.95@3.20; family 2.35@2.70. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red 69. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed 31½@31¾. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 26¾.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, December 4.—Eggs, 19 to 20, in good demand. Butter, fancy Jersey, 20@22½c; choice, 12½@14c, dull; fancy Tennessee 20@22½c; choice 12½@15c. Live poultry, chickens, hens 22½ to 25; spring chickens, large 14@16c; medium 12½@14; turkeys, live 8 to 9c, market glutted, dressed turkeys 10 to 11½c; hens 10@11c; fries, 11½@12½c; broilers, 12½@14c; quail 9 to 10c; ducks, puddle, 20@22½; peking, 25@27½c. Irish potatoes 75c per bushel. Honey strained 6@7c, in comb 9@10c. Onions 65@75c per bushel, $2.00@2.25 per barrel. Cabbage 1½@1¾c per pound. Beeswax 22½@25c. Dried fruit, apples 6@7c, peaches 8@9c.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, December 4.—Spirits turpentine firm at 48¼@48½; receipts 616; sales 1,184; exports 4,566. Rosin firm; receipts 2,740; sales 1,954; exports 7,014. Quote A, B, C, D and E $1.10; F $1.20; G $1.25; H, I $1.35; K $1.40; M $1.75; N $2.25; windowglass $2.75; waterwhite $3.60.

Wilmington, December 4.—Spirits turpentine steady at 47½@48; receipts 51 casks. Rosin firm at $1.05@1.10; receipts 619. Crude turpentine quiet at $1.50@2.80; receipts 22. Tar firm at $1.40; receipts 251.

Charleston, eDcember 4.—Turpentine steady at 48; sales none. Rosin firm and unchanged; sales none.

HIDES, IRON AND METALS

Corrected by Edward O. Miles & Co.

Hides—Dry Flints, 15½ to 16½; Dry Salts, 13½ to 14½. Copper, 12c. Brass, 10c. Scrap Iron—No. 1 wrought, $14; No. 1 cast, $10; mixed scrap, railroad weights, $10.

RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of Passenger Trains from Union Depot.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY.

No.	Arrive From		No.	Depart To	
101	Jonesboro	6 45 am	102	Hapeville	6 55 am
*3	Savannah	7 25 am	*2	Savannah	7 50 am
103	Hapeville	8 00 am	104	Hapeville	8 30 am
*105	Griffin	9 00 am	108	Jonesboro	12 10 pm
109	Hapeville	9 35 am	110	Hapeville	2 20 pm
*11	Macon	11 20 am	*12	Macon	4 05 pm
111	Jonesboro	2 05 pm	112	Hapeville	4 40 pm
113	Hapeville	3 30 pm	114	Hapeville	6 10 pm
115	Hapeville	5 45 pm	*116	Griffin	6 45 pm
*1	Savannah	7 35 pm	*4	Savannah	8 30 pm
117	Hapeville	7 30 pm	118	Jonesboro	11 10 pm
	Sunday Trains.			Sunday Trains.	
119	Hapeville	10 45 am	120	Hapeville	9 10 am
121	Hapeville	2 05 pm	122	Hapeville	12 50 pm

*Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

No.	Arrive From		No.	Depart To	
*3	Nashville	7 30 am	*2	Nashville	8 15 am
73	Marietta	8 40 am	74	Marietta	12 10 pm
*71	Chattanooga	10 35 am	*70	Chattanooga	4 50 pm
75	Marietta	2 40 pm	72	Marietta	5 30 pm
*1	Nashville	7 20 pm	*4	Nashville	8 30 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

No.	Arrive From.		No.	Depart To	
*38	Montg'mery	11 40 am	35	Montg'mery	5 25 am
*34	Selma	7 00 pm	*33	Montg'mry	1 00 pm
*36	Selma	11 30 pm	*37	Selma	4 20 pm
	Accommodation Trains.			Accommodation Trains.	
12	College Pk.	7 05 am	11	College Pk.	5 40 am
14	LaGrange	8 20 am	13	College Pk.	8 00 am
16	College Pk.	10 00 am	15	Palmetto	11 59 am
20	Palmetto	2 15 pm	19	College Pk.	2 30 pm
22	College Pk.	3 50 pm	21	College Pk.	4 25 pm
24	College Pk.	5 55 pm	23	LaGrange	5 35 pm
26	College Pk.	7 45 pm	25	College Pk.	6 20 pm
28	College Pk.	9 50 pm	27	College Pk.	8 40 pm
30	College Pk.	12 25 am	29	College Pk.	11 00 pm
	Sunday Trains.			Sunday Trains.	
42	LaGrange	10 30 am	41	LaGrange	8 00 am

Trains No. 12, 16, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 stop at Whitehall Street Platform.

All trains leave from Union Passenger Station. *Daily.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE.

No.	Arrive From		No.	Depart To	
*41	Norfolk	5 15 am	*402	Washingt'n	12 00 n'n
*403	Washingt'n	2 50 pm	38	Norfolk	7 50 pm

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

No.	Arrive From		No.	Depart To	
*3	Augusta	5 00 am	*2	Augusta	7 50 am
23	Conyers	8 45 am	26	Lithonia	10 05 am
9	Covington	7 45 am	*28	Augusta	3 10 pm
*1	Augusta	12 35 pm	24	Conyers	5 00 pm
2	on	3 35 pm	10	Covington	6 25 pm
*27	Augusta	8 20 pm	*4	Augusta	11 35 pm

ATLANTA, KNOXVILLE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY.
(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta.)

Leave Atlanta for Knoxville 8 15 am
Ar. Atlanta from Knoxville 7 30 pm

THOMAS B. PAINE & CO.
(Formerly of Paine, Murphy & Co.)
BANKERS AND BROKERS
60 and 62 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
STOCKS, BONDS AND COTTON. Open for Business November 1.

Not Only Good, But the Best!
It is to the interest of any family to use a
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And we say without hesitancy that we handle the very best thing on the market, and the price does not elevate from the old and off date styles.
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The Direct, Quick Through Line via Montgomery, Texas, Mexico and California.
THE BEST ROUTE
To Selma, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Columbus, Troy, Union Springs, Eufaula.
The following schedule in effect Sept. 11, 1899.

SOUTHBOUND.	No. 35 Daily	No. 37 Daily	No. 33 Daily
Leave Atlanta	5 25 a m	4 20 p m	1 00 p m
Arrive Newnan	6 40 a m	5 25 p m	2 27 p m
Arrive LaGrange	7 42 a m	6 28 p m	3 33 p m
Arrive West Point	8 10 a m	6 55 p m	4 07 p m
Arrive Opelika	8 50 a m	7 35 p m	4 53 p m
Arrive Columbus	10 00 a m	10 40 p m	....
Ar. Montgomery	10 30 a m	9 20 p m	7 25 p m
Arrive Selma	....	11 30 p m	....

NORTHBOUND.	No. 38 Daily	No. 34 Daily	No. 36 Daily
Arrive Pensacola	6 10 p m	5 30 a m	....
Arrive Mobile	4 10 p m	3 05 a m	....
Ar. New Orleans	8 30 p m	7 40 a m	....
Arrive Houston	8 45 a m	10 50 p m	....
Leave Houston	5 50 a m	....	6 55 a m
Lv. New Orleans	7 50 p m	....	7 10 a m
Leave Mobile	12 20 a m	....	12 20 p m
Leave Pensacola	11 25 p m	....	12 30 p m
Leave Selma	....	8 40 a m	3 30 p m
Leave Montgomery	6 20 a m	12 01 p m	6 20 p m
Leave Columbus	6 10 a m	1 30 p m	....
Arrive Opelika	8 07 a m	2 35 p m	8 07 p m
Arrive West Point	8 50 a m	3 33 p m	8 50 p m
Arrive LaGrange	9 18 a m	4 14 p m	9 18 p m
Arrive Newnan	10 25 a m	5 26 p m	10 18 p m
Arrive Atlanta	11 40 a m	7 00 p m	1 30 p m

LAGRANGE ACCOMMODATION.
Daily, Except Sunday.

5 35 p m	Lv.	Atlanta	Ar.	8 20 a m
7 28 p m	Ar.	Newnan	Lv.	6 40 a m
7 54 p m	Ar.	Grantville	Lv.	6 05 a m
8 22 p m	Ar.	Hoganville	Lv.	5 52 a m
8 35 p m	Ar.	LaGrange	Lv.	5 25 a m

Nos. 37 and 38 Vestibule Train, Sleeping and Dining Cars, New York and New Orleans.

Nos 35 and 36 solid trains, Washington to New Orleans; sleepers New York and New Orleans.

George W. Allen, Traveling Passenger Agent, Atlanta.

H. D. Ellis Traveling Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

J. W. Warner, City Ticket Agent, 12 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

B. F. Wyly, Jr., General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

R. E. Lutz, Traffic Manager, Montgomery, Ala.

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WOMAN and ...SOCIETY

Miss Nethersole Talks of Her Interesting Life

"I never hesitate if the matter seems of sufficient interest to talk of my professional career," said Olga Nethersole in the course of an interview I had with her yesterday. "My profession is, indeed, my life work. I have no outside interests; I have no society, no friends outside my profession, because to accomplish what I desire, to do my duty to my work I must save myself for it. I could not spare not only the time, but the vitality that outside interests would take from it, consequently I am deprived of many of the incidental pleasures of life that are oftentimes potent factors in the happiness of many people.

"Do not understand me to mean that I am indifferent to those relations of life and home that are dear to the average man and woman," continued Miss Nethersole, 'but rather I am so loyal to my profession, so proud of it, and so determined to do my best by it that I am willing to make sacrifices for it."

I had heard Miss Nethersole was an artist, but what she said convinced me of it before I had the pleasure of seeing her later on the stage, for with my few experiences in studying men and women in professional life I am impressed with the fact that those who are in any way entitled to professional fame are those who, like her, are absolutely satisfied in their professions, and who find their greatest happiness in the associations of their profession rather than in the patronage of those individuals whose patronage is supposed to give to the genius, or to the artist, the so-called social prestige that in the minds of some is supposed to cap professional success.

As she continued to talk to me I was impressed by her simplicity of manner and speech, and her lack of that affectation and posing that after all belongs to the amateur. As I noted her pronunciation of the English language and her normal enunciation of "a" in "fancy," "can't," "last" and similar words, I could not blame our American tourists for trying to imitate in their manner of speech the more highly cultivated English woman, of which Miss Nethersole is a type, yet I had to deplore the fact that I have heard such poor imitations.

Before I write further of Miss Nethersole, and the interesting things she said, I must give her credit not only for her natural physical beauty, but for her appreciation of what is becoming to her. There was neither powder nor rouge upon her face, to deprive me of the opportunity of appreciating the exquisite texture of her skin, and the clearness of it denoting her good health and care of herself.

Her eyes were clear and much more sparkling than one would imagine from looking at many of her portraits, that picture her rather with dreamy eyes. They are of the blue-gray color that changes; the blue, according to connoisseurs of eyes, showing itself when the possessor is joyous or happy, while the shading to gray is supposed to denote a more thoughtful, if not the sad or serious mood. Her mouth, to me her most charming feature, was too firm and strong in its expression to suggest even that sensuousness that one is apt to associate with such full, rosy lips.

Miss Nethersole's hair was the only thing that puzzled me as to her sincerity. If there is an artificial thing about her, I believe it is that pretty, golden light in her hair, that is seldom seen with her eyes and complexion, but which was brought out in its richness of color by the mink turban she wore, and the high mink collar that did not hide from my view the pretty chin and throat, and the poise of a shapely head.

The sealskin coat she wore was thrown open over one of tan cloth, her skirt made of the same material, and it took but one glance, as she arose when I entered the room, to impress upon me that all I had heard of her figure was true—it is natural—and beautiful.

It was difficult for me to believe, after scrutinizing as closely as I did the clever English woman, that she has been actively identified with her profession a number of years. Miss Nethersole went on the stage ten years ago, and although it is said that in her earliest girlhood she aspired to be an actress, she had family prejudices to overcome, and her first work as a bread-winner was not in the stage world, but as a governess. She struggled in this capacity, realizing always that her calling was to the stage, until she met a sympathetic friend, who learning of her ambition, gave her a letter of introduction to a well-known London actor. He in turn gave her a letter to a London manager, to whom she presented her letter, after three months' effort to gain an audience with him. He, however, was impressed by the histrionic talent she evinced on her first interview with him, and through him she obtained her first engagement, taking a minor part in a play entitled "Harvest," written by Henry Hamilton, the playwright, who afterwards adapted "Carmen" for Miss Nethersole.

Having obtained her first admittance, as it may be called, to stage life, the young actress appreciated that her next effort must be to attract the attentions of the critics and to do this she says herself: "I had to work, realizing that the deeper I delved the more faith I found in myself, and there was nothing in the inconveniences and self-denials which I had to practice that could daunt my courage."

The first time she attracted the attention of the critics was when, on one occasion, the leading lady in the company with which she was traveling was taken ill at Brighton, and Miss Nethersole was called upon to take the part.

She succeeded inasmuch as the critics recognized her work, talked of it and she felt confident that the first steps in her dramatic carrer had been taken. Then rapidly as the member of a London stock company she attained prominence, and two or three years' success in London prompted her determination to attempt her career as a star, when, with her own company she went to Australia.

J. P. STEVENS
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47 Whitehall St.

The interest of the English cities and the English press so loyally accompanied Miss Nethersole in her Australian tour that after her return from that country she was, in the words of a recent critic, received with "open arms." On her coming to America Miss Nethersole found that the American critics shared the roseate views of her English brethren, and that she had won for herself in a phenomenally short time after her debut on the stage international fame.

She expresses the right sympathy for young women aspirants of the dramatic art when she urges them not to thrust themselves into it simply because they like it, and are charmed by the glare of the footlights.

"I think it wrong to encourage any young woman who has not a very perceptible talent, no matter what her ambition may be, for although she many work hard and momentarily meet with luck and apparent success, unless she has real talent her final disappointment is inevitable.

"I believe that not only the young girl, but the dramatic profession should be protected against a too ready encouragement of the untutored novice, the encouragement of whom has its great disadvantages to the stage in more ways than one, as well as to the many young women.

"You know one of the subjects in which I am most interested in the establishment, especially here in America, of a dramatic conservatoir.

"Such an institution would not only mean the proper encouragement and instruction of the talented American girl, but it would mean the raising of America's standard of dramatic art.

"The dramatic conservatoir flourishes in France and Germany and I consider that the dramatic status of those two countries is just that much ahead of my native England and of America. I concede to France and Germany the most accomplished actors and actresses, and I claim that it is by no means because they have more talent, but because they have received more proper training and are thus fitted to appeal to more cultivated audiences.

"I may seem almost radical in my views, but with my belief in the far-reaching influences of the drama and its exponents, I do not believe it would be asking too much for the art if the state in each country established a college for the training of actors, with the rule that no one should be allowed to appear in public, or, in more explicit terms, practice his or her profession unless that one hold a diploma as does the doctor or the lawyer.

"Until such an institution exists, I apprehend my profession will always be subject to a certain feeling of distrust on the part of the public," concluded Miss Nethersole, with that seriousness of voice and manner that distinguished her entire conversation.

I. D.

Meetings.

The Woman's Co-operative Association will hold its regular monthly meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association this (Tuesday) morning at 11 o'clock. A full attendance is urged. This will be the last meeting before the annual meeting in January. All members in arrears are requested either to take their dues in person or see that they reach the assistant secretary on Tuesday morning. By order of the president. Mrs. Zahner, secretary.

Dr. Morse will lecture this afternoon at the Woman's Club at 3:15 o'clock on "The Food Problem." All members of the club are urged to be present. Dr. Morse is a delightful lecturer, and what he has to say is always of great practical help.

The Daughters of the Confederacy will meet Thursday afternoon in the Woman's Club rooms at 3:30 o'clock.

Parlor Sale for Orphans

The Decatur orphanage is the object of the charity bazaar to be held today at Mrs. W. H. Kiser's home, corner Peachtree and Forrest avenue. Quantities of fancy articles of every description, with dolls of all sizes and costumes, will tempt the shoppers who are wise enough to begin their Christmas buying before the rush of the holiday season. Beautiful embroideries and sofa pillows which can never be too plentiful, are to be seen in many attractive forms and designs, and all are of moderate price. There will be no raffling or guessing contests.

The delicious luncheon that will be served in the middle of the day will be most acceptable to the crowds for whom preparations have been made and light refreshments will be served in the evening.

The convenience of the occasion and its purpose should insure the presence of all who sympathize with the maintenance of the orphans—one of the most beautiful of charities.

Bazaar for the Home for the Friendless.

Many varieties of useful, pretty articles appropriate for Christmas presents will be offered for sale on Wednesday in the Symphony Club parlors, the proceeds of the bazaar to be devoted to the improvement of the Home for the Friendless.

Mrs. W. R. Hammond, Mrs. Victor Smith, Mrs. James Wooten and Miss Mary Gude, assisted by a large number of young ladies specially interested in the prosperity of the institution, will conduct the various departments—dolls, fancy work, aprons, candy and other refreshments. The location of the bazaar is conveniently central—at the corner of Peachtree and Luckie streets—and each patronizer of the undertaking may feel when he visits the sale and buys Christmas presents for his friends that he is at the same time contributing to a gift for those who have no personal friends.

Gearreld-Loftin.

Newnan, Ga., December 4.—(Special.)—On next Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, at the First Baptist church, will occur the marriage of Mr. W. P. Gearreld and Miss Emmie Lou Loftin. It will be a brilliant affair. The attendants will be: Miss Ruth Hill, maid of honor; Misses Lelie St. Clair Dent, Nella Lou Walton, Fannie Lou Hackney, Mary Jones, Carrie Dent, Olive Dent, and Mr. Ralph Powell, best man; Messrs. James P. Calloway, of LaGrange; James P. Bradley, W. H. Hackney, F. B. Cole, N. L. North and Dr. J. R. Dykes. The ushers are: Messrs. H. H. North, T. M. Goodrum, R. L. Stanford and H. C. Glover

***

Eatonton, Ga., December 4.—(Special.)—Hon. and Mrs. H. A. Jenkins gave a most delightful luncheon at 6 o'clock this afternoon, complimentary to Miss Lillie Moss, of Athens, Ga., who is visiting her old friend and classmate, Mrs. William L. Turner. The occasion of this gathering was a reunion of all the graduates of Lucy Cobb institute now resident in this place and county. Those present were: Miss Lillie Moss, Mrs. W. L. Turner, Mrs. A. Hamilton Reid, Mrs. H. R. De Jarnette, Mrs. John W. Adams, Mrs. Thomas Park, Mrs. J. S. Turner, Miss Callie Pearson and Mrs. H. A. Jenkins. The afternoon proved a most delightful one, and they all were entertained in that very genial and elegant manner which characterizes the charming hostess. A beautiful feature of the luncheon was that it was served by the two lovely daughters of the house, Misses Caro and Tallulah Jenkins.

Social Items.

Mr. Joseph A. Gershon and Miss Carrie Liebmann will be married tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Isaac Liebmann.

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The presentation of "The Mikado" Friday night will be an interesting musical and social event.

***

Miss Palmer Phelan will make her debut in January, when her parents will give a cotillon in her honor.

***

Miss Hayes, of Kentucky, is visiting Miss Leila Morris.

***

Miss Birdie Patterson's card party tomorrow will be an elegant affair, to which over a hundred young ladies have been invited.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss Annie Dickert, of Columbus, and Mr. James F. Edens, Jr., of this city, the marriage to be solemnized December 25th at the residence of Mr. D. C. Dickert, 1315 Fourth avenue, Columbus, Ga. Mr. Edens is a very popular young business man of this city, and for some years has been connected with Max Kutz & Co. His many friends wish to congratulate him upon his good fortune.

***

Mrs. J. T. Ward, of West Point, Ga., is spending a few days with her sons, Messrs. W. A. Ward and John W. Ward, at their home, 48 East Cain street.

***

The announcement of the approaching marriage of Miss Mattie Campbell and Mr. Otis Mills Carson will be of interest to their friends. The wedding will occur Wednesday, December 20th, at half-past 8 o'clock, at the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity. Rev. A. W. Knight will perform the ceremony.

***

Dr. J. M. Crawford has returned from Orlando, Fla., where he was called a few days since by wire to perform an operation on the daughter of Mr. R. L. Hyer, for mostoiditis.

***

After an extensive visit to New York and all the principal points in the east, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Little have returned to the Cooledge, where they will spend the winter.

***

The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Philip's will hold a bazaar on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at the residence of Mrs. Richard Peters, on Peachtree. The parlor sale of fancy work, dolls, etc., will be conducted both afternoon and evening, and delicious refreshments will be served.

SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS,

Complete in One Massive Book, Beautifully Illustrated and Given Away Absolutely Free.

It contains William Shakespeare's complete dramatic works, with "Tarquin and Lucrece," "The Passionate Pilgrim," and sonnets and minor poems. It has photo engravings of the home and haunts of Shakespeare at Stratford and full-page reproductions of the celebrated engravings of the rare "Knight Edition," illustrated by Orchardson, Houston, Cope, Stone, Pott, Sir John Gilbert and other famous artists, to which are added "Taines's Estimate of Shakespeare;" Washington Irving's essay on Stratford, an introductory paper on Shakespeare's life and times, and an introduction to each play, specially prepared for this edition by Mr. William Vincent Byars.

Mr. Lucien L. Knight, literary editor of The Constitution, says of it:

"The illustrations are such as are ordinarily found in the most expensive art publications, and the introductory features are alone worth more than the whole volume costs."

We are giving away this beautiful work in order to induce southern people to subscribe to the south's only monthly—The Sunny South. Heretofore it has been published weekly. On December 1st it was changed to a monthly. Its Christmas issue, out this week, contains the best matter to be had from the south's greatest authors. It will be thirty-six pages, handsomely illustrated, and the covers will be printed in colors.

Send us $1 for a year's subscription, and we will send you this beautiful edition of Shakespeare free and postpaid. Your money back if you are not satisfied. If you live in the city, let us show you the book at our office. If you live out of town, get some friend to call and see it.

The Sunny South, Atlanta, Ga.

"I consider the Genuine Georgia Brunswick Stew one of the finest food products on the market." J. G. Small. Ask your grocer for it.

FUNERAL OF MRS. J. A. HAYDEN

Remains of Well-Known Lady, Who Died Yesterday, Will Be Laid to Rest This Afternoon.

The funeral of Mrs. J. A. Hayden, who died suddenly at her home yesterday morning, will be conducted this afternoon at 2:45 o'clock from the residence of Mrs. H. H. High, 167 West Peachtree street.

Mrs. Hayden was the widow of the late Judge J. A. Hayden, and leaves a son and several daughters to mourn her loss. Her death came very suddenly at 12:45 o'clock Monday morning, after she had attended the morning and evening services of the First Presbyterian church Sunday. She was a prominent and consistment member of the church and was known for many charitable works.

The following gentlemen will act as pallbearers: W. W. Draper, J. W. English, T. J. Hightower, M. R. Berry, Dr. J. B. Daniel and T. L. Langston. Interment at Oakland cemetery.

Ladies clean your kid gloves with La-Belle glove cleaner for sale only by M. Rich & Bro., headquarters for kid gloves and agents for the famous Trefousse gloves. All the leading shades; gloves fitted and warranted. 11-28 tu fri sun

DEATH OF DR. C. C. FENEWICK.

Louisiana Physician Passed Away in Atlanta Yesterday.

Dr. C. C. Fenewick, a native of Louisiana, who came to Atlanta to have an operation performed a few days ago, died at St. Joseph's infirmary yesterday.

Dr. Fenewick was a prominent practicing physician, and left a wife and one daughter. His remains were taken to Washington, D. C., yesterday at 12 o'clock and will be interred there.

Do you enjoy beautiful surroundings, safety from fire, perfect cooking, efficient service, good music and fine library? You get all the above at moderate rates at the Hotel Empire, New York. Advertised on page two of this paper. All the most exclusive families of Georgia stop at the Empire.

FUNERAL OF B. F. JOHNSON.

Remains of Well-Known Citizen Will Be Laid to Rest This Afternoon.

The funeral services of B. F. Johnson, who died at his home, 401 Gordon street, West End, Saturday, will take place this afternoon from his residence at 2:30 o'clock, interment following at Westview cemetery.

Mr. Johnson was forty-six years of age and had been living in Atlanta a number of years. He had many friends in the city and in different parts of the state. He had been ill for some time with heart disease.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

NEW DEPOT BILL TO BE READ AGAIN

Senate Committee Will Refer It Back Today.

DESIRE IT RE-COMMITTED

Measure Authorizes State To Build New Passenger Station.

COMMITTEE FAVORS OSTEOPATHY BILL

Will Recommend to the Senate Its Favorable Passage—Provides for a Board of Examiners.

The general judiciary committee of the senate yesterday afternoon took up the bill introduced by Senator West, of the sixth district, last Wednesday, designed to authorize the state to build a depot in Atlanta, and decided to refer it back to the upper house this morning, that it might be read for the second time and recommitted.

The bill as affecting the city is one of the most important that has as yet been introduced in the senate, and more than ordinary interest is being taken in its fate. It is understood that many members of the upper house favor the bill, but desire it read again that they may understand its purpose better.

The measure empowers the special commission to negotiate with the lessee of the Western and Atlanta Railway Company and with all the other roads entering the city to build a passenger station on the property of the state, and according to this plan the state is to receive a handsome return in the matter of rental from the various railway companies.

The bill, after being read for the first time last Wednesday, was referred to the general judiciary committee for consideration and report. Owing to the fact that when the senate adjourned the day before Thanksgiving Day it was until yesterday at noon, the committee did not have the opportunity of considering the bill until yesterday afternoon.

Osteopathy Bill Favored.

The general judiciary committee decided unanimously to recommend for passage the senate bill by Mr. Nesbitt, of the thirty-fifth, regulating the practice of osteopathy in this state and authorizing the appointment of a board of three members by the governor to pass upon applicants desiring certificates to practice osteopathy in Georgia.

The terms of office of the board members is three years, and they are to be graduates of regularly conducted schools of osteopathy. The governor is empowered to fill all vacancies in the board.

The following is the bill:

An act regulating the practice of osteopathy in the state of Georgia.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Georgia, That any person having a diploma regularly issued by the American School of Osteopathy, of Kirksville, Mo., or any other legally chartered and regularly conducted school of osteopathy, who shall have been in personal attendance as a student of such school for at least four courses of study of five months each before graduation, shall have authority to treat diseases according to such system and collect fees for such service; provided that after presenting his diploma to the examining board hereinafter mentioned and having passed a satisfactory examination before said board in the following branches, to-wit: Anatomy, physiology, histology, pathology, gynaecology, obstetric, surgery, and practice osteopathy, shall be granted a certificate to that effect. A fee of $10 shall be paid such board by each applicant before the examination is held. The certificate granted shall be recorded in the office of the clerk of the superior court of the county in which the applicant proposes to practice, for which he shall pay the fee of $1.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That within thirty days after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the governor to appoint a board of examiners of three in number. The members of said board shall be graduates of a regularly conducted and reputable school of osteopathy, and of good moral and professional character, whose duties it shall be to examine such applicants as present themselves for examination to practice osteopathy in this state. The term of office of such members shall be three years; provided that one member shall be appointed for one year, one for two years and one for three years; and subsequently each appointment shall be for the full term of three years. Any vacancy that may occur in the board for any cause shall be filled by the governor.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the fees paid into such board shall be applied to the payment of the expenses of such board, and as a reasonable compensation to its members.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That any person who shall attempt to practice or use this system, method or science of osteopathy in treating diseases of the human body without having complied with the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be fined in sum not to exceed $100 for each offense; provided that nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting any legally authorized practitioner of medicine or surgery of this state from curing or relieving disease with or without drugs, or by any manipulation by which any disease may be cured or alleviated.

"It is never too late to mend." If you have neglected that cough, made light of that little ailment, do not further delay toning up your blood but take Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

Go to the Grand Opera

House Wednesday evening and pass away an hour of "Love Laughter and Song" with Governor Bob Taylor.

Sharper Visits Raleigh.

Raleigh, N. C., December 4.—(Special.)—Friday night a dashing young man in cavalry uniform came here and registered at the principal hotel as "F. L. Lockwood, lieutenant, Fort Monroe." He said he was here on recruiting service, and would relieve Lieutenant Douglass Settle. Saturday morning he left. Tonight it is said at the hotel that he beat it out of board, and it is further said he got a check cashed here by claiming to be a nephew of Colonel W. F. Saunders, a well-known resident.

First Baptist Church.

There will be a meeting of the First Baptist church in the lecture room this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The pastor, Dr. Landrum, will preside and indicate the plan for organization to be operative in the year 1900. It is expected that all the female members of the church will be present.

COURT SUSTAINS DEMURRER.

Decides County Was Not Responsible for Plaintiff's Working in the Chaingang.

Judge Calhoun yesterday morning sustained the demurrer of the defense in the case of Henry Bailey against Fulton county for damages, the court holding that the county was not responsible for his working in the county chaingang.

The case was an interesting and unique one and was taken up last week, Judge Calhoun reserving his decision until yesterday morning. Henry Bailey set forth that he had been taken up by the authorities of the town of Manchester and placed in the Fulton county chaingang, where he worked a number of months.

When he was released he filed suit against the county, claiming that the county had no right to work him in the chaingang. When the case was called before Judge Calhoun, in the second division of the city court, County Attorney Rosser, on behalf of the county, filed a demurrer setting forth that the county was not responsible for what the authorities of Manchester had done.

The court, after considering the question, sustained the demurrer and therefore decided in favor of the county.

BOARD WILL HOLD MEETING.

Several City School Teachers Are Ill and the Educational Board Will Fill Their Places.

The board of education will hold a special meeting at the office of Superintendent Slaton one day this week to arrange for the filling of several vacancies in the corps of teachers in the city schools and to transact other business matters that were left undone last month.

On account of the absence from the city of several members of the board last month no quorum was obtainable at the regular meeting held then, and this meeting will be held to complete the month's work. The finance committee, however, held a meeting to vote money for the salaries for the month and the teachers were paid Saturday and yesterday.

Several members of the corps of teachers in the city schools are ill at present, and have asked for long leaves of absence. So the board will be asked to arrange for the filling of their places. President Smith has not announced what day the meeting will be called.

WILL ASK FURTHER TIME.

Railway Officials Will Appear Before Interstate Commission Tomorrow.

There will be a meeting in Washington tomorrow of the presidents and general officers of more than 100 railway companies, to urge the inter-state commerce commission to extend the time for equipping cars with automatic coupler and locomotives with continuous air brakes.

In December, 1897, the commission granted an extension of two years on the application of the roads, and while most of the roads have been able to equip their cars with automatic coupler, a great many of them have not put the continuous air brakes on their locomotives. They will state to the commission that they have done the best that they could do under the circumstances, and it is believed that a further extension of two years will allow practically all the roads to comply with the automatic equipment law.

NO DECISION REACHED.

The Board of Control of the Union Station Meets.

A meeting of the board of control of the union passenger station was held yesterday and was attended by all members. Vice President Egan, of the Central, came up from Savannah, and President Thomas, of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, came down from Nashville.

They talked over the proposition to consolidate their terminal interests and to appoint a superintendent of terminals, but nothing definite was done. The indications are that there will be no early agreement reached by the roads interested. Louis Hill continues as ticket agent and no changes have been decided on.

THERE IS A CLASS OF PEOPLE

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 5 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

AN INSPECTION TRIP.

Vice President Gannon Will Take a Party Over the New Line.

A party of railway officials and invited guests will make a trip on Friday of this week over the Southern's new line from Columbia to Savannah.

Third Vice President Gannon has extended invitations to some citizens of Columbia, Savannah and Atlanta to accompany him on this trip. The party will leave Columbia on a special train on Friday morning, and will run to Savannah and return to Columbia that night. The Southern has recently completed a link of thirty-one miles south of Columbia, making connection with the Atlantic Coast line at Allendale, whence Savannah will be reached by way of Yemassee.

The Southern will open its new line for through passenger service on December 10th.

Law and Order League Crusade.

Knoxville, Tenn., December 4.—(Special.)—The Law and Order League of this city has inaugurated a crusade against Sunday saloons and houses of ill fame in sections other than the tenderloin district. A manifesto has been sent the police department demanding the inforcement of existing statutes against these evils. It is expected that a bitter fight will be waged and that it will be manifest in the municipal election, which occurs in January.

Will Settle Differences.

Knoxville, Tenn., December 4.—(Special.)—The stockholders of the Knoxville, Tidewater and Ohio river branch of the Black Diamond railroad, have been called to meet here December 22d. The promoter, Albert Boone, and English syndicate's agent, Colonel William Kirkley, of Cincinnati, will be here. The meeting will be to settle differences between Boone and Kirkley with respect to rights of way of the Black Diamond route in Tennessee. This settled the construction of the road will begin.

Sterling Silver Novelties.

No showing I have ever before made approaches in completeness my present line of Sterling Silver Novelties for the holidays. The designs are the choicest and the most massive shown by the leading manufacturers of the East, including the leading Fall and Winter of '99 patterns from the Gorham Manufacturing Co. This especially is applicable to—

Sterling Silver Hair Brushes.
Sterling Silver Hand Mirrors.
Sterling Silver Puff Boxes.
Sterling Silver Infants' Brushes.
Sterling Silver Shoe Horns.
Sterling Silver Embroidery Scissors.
Sterling Silver Brandy Flasks.
Sterling Silver Military Brushes.
Ebony Military Brushes.

Sterling Silver Dressing Combs.
Sterling Silver Shaving Brushes.
Sterling Silver Hat Brushes.
Sterling Silver Clothes Brushes.
Sterling Silver Nail Files.
Sterling Silver Ink Wells.
Sterling Silver Whisk Brooms.
Sterling Silver Purses and Girdles.
Ebony Hand Mirrors.

CHARLES W. CRANKSHAW,
22 Whitehall. Corner Alabama.

SHE IS PLEASED WITH HER LIGHT
IF YOURS DOES NOT SUIT, LET US KNOW.
ATLANTA GAS LIGHT CO.
COR. BROAD AND ALABAMA STS.

THE GRAND

Special Engagement.

TONIGHT.

The management has the honor to announce the appearance in Atlanta of the distinguished English actress

OLGA
Nethersole

Direction Mr. Marcus R. Mayer.

who will present her great character Leslie in Pinero's play in four acts,

THE PROFLIGATE.

Sale of seats for the Nethersole engagement now open at Grand box office. Prices 25c to $1.50.

Performance Begins at 8 Sharp.

COLUMBIA THEATRE

ALL THIS WEEK

Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday.
Engagement of the Young and Talented Artiste,

Miss Clara Mathes

And a Clever Company of Players, in Repertoire and High-Class Vaudeville.

TONIGHT,
SHADOWS OF A GREAT CITY.
WEDNESDAY MATINEE,
LA BELLE MARIE

Night Prices 10, 20 and 30 cents—matinee 10c and 20c. Sale at Miller's book store.

Wednesday, Night, Dec, 6th.

GOV. BOB TAYLOR,
(Of Tennessee,)

Will deliver his famous lecture, entitled

"Love, Laughter and Song."

"In 'Love, Laughter and Song" Gov. Taylor has coined his masterpiece."—Memphis Scimitar.

Prices, 50c and 75c. Sale now open at Grand Box Offics.

ERNEST SETON THOMPSON

Will give an illustrated lecture at the Grand

Thursday Evening, November 7th

His subject will be "The Wild Animals I Have Known."

Mr. Thompson is a thinker and a naturalist of wide reputation. His lecture will be both entertaining and educational. He appears under the auspices of the Atlanta Lecture Association. Box office now open.

FRIDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 8TH, AT 8:15 O'CLOCK.

"THE MIKADO,"
BY THE
Atlanta Symphony Club

The Mikado	Mr. John Mullin
Nanki-Poo	Mr. Charles Warner
Ko-Ko	Mr. Stuart Maclean
Pooh-Bah	Mr. Edward G. Warner
Pish-Tush	Mr. Charles H. Cothran
Yum-Yum	Mrs. H. M. Owsley
Pitti-Sing	Miss Phoebe Hardy
Peep Bo	Mrs. H. W. Young
Katisha	Miss Rose White Steinhagen

Chorus of seventy-five; orchestra of twenty; unusual splendor as to stage settings.

Mr. J. Lewis Browne, director of the opera.

RIDER'S IMPERIAL
HOME OF BURLESQUE.
Matinees Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
SAID PASHA'S HAREM
AND A FRENCH DILEMMA
SMOKING CONCERTS.

Mrs. Rosa Freudenthal Monnish, M. D

Specialty, diseases of Uteras, Ovaries and Menstrual Disorders. Consultation confidential. Twenty years' successful experience. Graduate of American and European colleges and hospitals. A few first-class patients can be accommodated during treatment. Hours 9 to 3. Residence 3 Church, cor. Peachtree, Atlanta, Ga. Standard 'phone 1321. DR. W. A. MONNISH, physician and surgeon, specialty, diseases of women. Hours 10 to 1 and 3 to 6. Chamberlin-Johnson building, 2d floor. Take elevator. 'Phone 1322.

Some Sensible Suggestions.

Sensible because they suggest really useful things for Christmas gifts, things that will be acceptable in nine out of ten families. For the Boys from 3 to 16, all wool Suits and Overcoats from $3 up to $7.50

For the Youths from 16 to 20, nobby all wool Suits and Overcoats from $7.50 to $15.00

For Men of all ages and sizes, Suits and Overcoats from $7.50 to $25.00

Hats, Collars, Neckwear, Shirts, Underwear, Gloves, Sox and Garters.

In short everything to dress Men or Boys from head to toe. Don't wait until the last minute. Come now, while stocks are complete; select what you want before the holiday rush is on. No matter what you buy here, you can exchange it for other goods or for the full purchase price, either before or after the holidays.

Eiseman & Weil
3 WHITEHALL.

"Queen of Sea Route."
TO
BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
IS VIA
Merchants and Miners Trans. Co
STEAMSHIP LINES.

Accommodations and cuisine unsurpassed.
Send for particulars and illustrated folder.
J. W. SMITH, Trav. Agt., 10 Kimball House,
Atlanta, Ga.
J. C. WHITNEY, T. M.
W. P. TURNER, G. P. A.
General Offices, Baltimore, Md.

Dahl's
FLORIST
ATLANTA.

24 HOURS ATLANTA TO CHICAGO
PULLMAN VESTIBULE SLEEPING AND DINING CARS via
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE R. R.
(EVANSVILLE ROUTE)

THE SHORTEST LINE TO THE CITIES OF THE NORTH AND NORTHWEST

For detailed information, call on City or Depot Ticket Agent of the Western & Atlantic R. R., or address
D. H. HILLMAN, Gen. Southern Agent,
S. L. ROGERS, Trav. Passenger Agent,
ATLANTA, GA.

STATE OF GEORGIA, COUNTY OF FULTON.

To the Superior Court of said County; The petition of J. J. Eagan and M. V. Eagan respectfully showeth;

1. That they desire, for themselves, their associates, successors or assigns, to be incorporated for the full term of twenty (20) years, with the privilege of renewal as provided by law, under the corporate name of

W. A. RUSSELL COMPANY.

2. The object of said corporation is for pecuniary gain, and the particular business they propose to carry on is the buying and selling and dealing in tobaccos in any and all forms, together with coffees, syrups and other such groceries as they may desire to handle, together with the manufacture or preparation of such articles or things if desired.

3. The amount of capital to be employed by petitioners, actually paid in, is fifty thousand ($50,000.00) dollars, which amount they desire the privilege of increasing to any sum not exceeding five hundred thousand ($500,000.00) dollars, as may be fixed by the by-laws of the corporation. Said capital is to be divided into shares of one hundred ($100.00) dollars per share.

4. Their principal place of doing business will be in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, but they desire the privilege of having branch houses and agenies at such other places as they may desire.

Wherefore petitioners pray that they, their associates, successors or assigns, be incorporated by and under the name of W. A. Russell Company, for a period of twenty years, with the privilege of renewal at the expiration of that time, with all the rights, powers and privileges herein set forth and that they may be exercised by such corporations under the laws of Georgia.

PAYNE & TYE,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

Filed in office December 2, 1899.

G. H. TANNER, Clerk.

STATE OF GEORGIA, COUNTY OF FULTON.—I, G. H. Tanner, clerk of the superior court of said county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the files of said court of the application for charter of the

"W. A. RUSSELL COMPANY."

G. H. TANNER,
Clerk Superior Court Fulton County, Georgia.
dec 4-4t tues

NOTICE.

STATE OF GEORGIA, COUNTY OF FULTON.

We, the undersigned, hereby give notice of our intention to apply for a charter for the purpose of constructing, equipping and maintaining a railway to be operated by electricity, from a point at or near the center of the city of Atlanta, in said county, and extending westerly by the most practicable route to Austell, in Cobb county, and from thence to Douglassville, in the county of Douglas, in said state, and from said Austell to Marietta, in said county of Cobb, in said state, under the name of "ATLANTA AND WESTERN RAILWAY and POWER COMPANY."

The length of said road and its branches is to be, as near as can be estimated, forty-five miles

Said road is to be constructed and run through the said counties of Fulton, Cobb and Douglass, by the most practical route, to the places above named. The amount of the capital stock of said company is to be one hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. Said company is to continue for one hundred years. The principal office of said cofpany is to be in the city of Atlanta—that they do intend in good faith to go forward without delay and secure subscriptions to the capital stock, and to construct, equip and maintain said road.

Frank S. Monnett, M. B. Earnhardt and Eli West, of Columbus, Ohio.
L. C. Lull, of Kalamazoo, Mich.
A. E. Childs, W. S. Hays, S. A. Collins, of Troy Ohio.
W. J. Northen, T. B. Neal, E. P. Black, of Fulton county, Georgia.
J. S. Lehman, of Elkhart, Ind.
A. H. Cox, of Decatur, Ga.

dec 4-4t tues

SOUTHERN RAILWAY
LOW RATE
Winter Tourist Tickets
NOW ON SALE TO
Florida Resorts,

Nat Kaiser & Co.

Jewelers and Brokers,
15 Decatur St., Kimball House.

JUST FORFEITED:

A blue white, absolutely perfect gem, weighing 3 1-8 1-16, $500. This we declare to be the finest Diamond of its size in Georgia and cheap at $1,000.

1 Diamond Horse Shoe Scarf Pin, 15 pure white stones, $32.

1 Diamond Pendant, containing 37 white brilliants, $100.

1 3-stone Diamond Lady's Ring, weighing 2½, $110.

Several solid gold, small size, Elgin and Waltham Ladies' Watches, $15.

Warranted solid gold Wedding Rings, $2.50 to $5.00.

Alarm clocks, warranted a year, for $1.

Liberal loans at lowest rates; strictly confidential.

References: Capital City Bank, Fourth National Bank.

ARAGON HOTEL,

ATLANTA, GA.

This famous hotel is palatial in its appointments and unexcelled in its service. So popular has been its management that new additions have been added. Lately it has been entirely remodeled and refurnished, and is an ideal home for tourists.

Rates reasonable.

GEO. W. COLLIER, Manager.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 N. Pryor St.

Have your Carpets and Rugs cleaned, also Lace Curtains and Draperies, by the only concern in the city. Suits cleaned and pressed, 99 cents. Troy Steam Laundry, 38 North Forsyth Street.

Diamonds,
Watches,
Sterling Silverware,
Wedding Presents.

STILSON'S,

55 Whitehall St.

We Still Give the

Green Trading Stamps

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware,

DELKIN'S,

10 Peachtree St.

OPIUM Morphine and Whiskey habits treated without pain or confinement. Cure guaranteed or no pay. B. H. VEAL, Man'gr Lithia Springs Sanitarium, Box 3, Austell, Ga.

Gold Spectacles

Make an acceptable Christmas present for father or mother.

First quality filled ones $3.00. Solid Gold ones $5.00 and up.

We will fit the lenses afterwards free of charge.

JULIUS R. WATTS & CO.,

Jewelers and Opticians.

7 WEST ALABAMA ST.

☞ Cash Paid for Old Gold and Silver.

ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

PETER LYNCH

At 95 Whitehall St.

Dealer in foreign and domestic Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Tobaccos, Ales, Porter, Beer and all such goods as belong with a first-class liquor store, the very best in the city or state. Send your orders or come in person. Terms cash.

Peter Lynch's Seed and Variety Store fronts 7 Mitchell. Stand will be open in a few days with a new stock Field and Garden Seeds and a variety of other goods.

Ink Used on This Paper Made by the

STANDARD Printing Ink Co.

CINCINNATI, O.

BOOTH-TUCKER TO REACH HERE TODAY

Will Be Accompanied by Colonel R. E. Holz.

HIS FIRST VISIT TO SOUTH

The Officers Will Be Well Entertained While Here.

WILL HOLD SEVERAL MEETINGS

Open Air Gatherings Will Be Held Previous to Each of the Indoor Meetings.

Commander F. De Booth-Tucker, the national leader of the Salvation Army in the United States, accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel R. E. Holz, the chief divisional officer for Ohio, Kentucky and the south, will arrive in Atlanta today at 11 o'clock a. m.

They will be met by a number of officers, soldiers and friends. The army leaders are to be entertained at the home of R. P. Beecher, 30 East avenue. They will be met at the depot and driven at once to the residence of Mr. Beecher. This is the first visit of the army leaders to the south, and there is great enthusiasm among the salvationists, who with few exceptions have never seen him before, and a number will be coming from other places specially for the meetings to be held here. Undoubtedly large and enthusiastic crowds will attend all of the meetings, and space in all of the meeting places will be at a premium. In connection with each meeting held in the city there will be two great open-air meetings, at both of which the commander will be present. These meetings will be held at 7 o'clock p. m., sharp.

The first two meetings will be held on the corner of Marietta and Broad streets, led by Captain Roper, from Montgomery, and one at Decatur and Pryor, led by Captain Payne, of Atlanta. At twenty minutes to 8 o'clock a procession will be formed and all will march to the Baptist tabernacle, on Luckie street, where a mass meeting will be held, with ex-Governor Northen in the chair. The commander will speak on the social work of the Salvation Army, and a number of soldiers will also be enrolled at this meeting.

At 9:30 a. m. Wednesday and Thursday the commander will meet the southern officers present at a council at 125 Marietta street.

On Wednesday street meetings will be held on the corner of Whitehall and Hunter, led by Captain Hauchin, of Birmingham, and on the corner of Peachtree and Marietta, led by Captain Toney, of Macon. These meetings will merge into a Hindoo meeting to be held at the Second Baptist church, on Washington street. The commander will speak on Salvation Army work in India, of which he was in charge some ten years. This meeting will also be at 8 p. m.

On Thursday, meeting at 7 p. m., open-air bombardments will be held on Auburn avenue, corner of Fort street, led by Captain and Mrs. Patterson, and on the corner of Cain and Butler, by Captain and Mrs. Games. From these corners the army will march to the Big Bethel church, on Auburn avenue, where a great demonstration will be held for the colored people. This will be preparatory to the opening of the Salvation Army work among the colored people.

That all may have a chance of seeing one of the most famous men in the country, Major J. N. Parker, the southern divisional officer, wishes to state that the commander will speak in all open-air meetings and bombardments, and that the admission will be free at the churches. He also states that, to insure a place in these meetings, it will be well to come early, as large crowds always attend.

At one of the last meetings a little five-year-old Salvation Army girl will be given away in full uniform. The army leaders in the south ask all to come and see who gets the child. This service is said to be one of the most interesting, and the fact that a small child is to be made a donation of will undoubtedly draw a large crowd of interested spectators.

While no admission will be charged to any of the meetings, the salvationists are under great expense for the same, and the good people of Atlanta should help them out. Persons attending the meetings will not be bothered with collections, as small envelopes will be distributed on the various benches, that all who feel able can help the cause.

Commander Booth-Tucker is especially interested in the social feature of the work, and he is anxious to see it started on a sound basis here. In large cities, where the salvationists have sleeping apartments for poor men, such things as "sleepers" at the police barracks are almost unknown, and such a home here would undoubtedly be of great benefit to the city. It is quite probable that the city will be asked to aid in the matter next year, as parties now investigating it claim that it will be a great saving to the city to have poor men taken care of in this way instead of having them at the police station.

"Better do it than with it done." Better cure catarrh by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla than complain because you suffer from it.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

Monday, December 4, 1899.

CRIMINAL DOCKET.

68. Bud Dover v. State. Submitted.
69. Starling Coggins v. State. Submitted.
70. Young McKoy v. State. Submitted.
71. Charles H. Echols v. State. Argued.
72. Henry Tripp et al. v. State. Submitted.
73. Harrison Daniel v. Mayor and Council of Athens. Submitted.
74. Jonas Green et al. v. State. Argued.
75 and 76. L. C. Kassel v. Mayor and Aldermen of Savannah. Submitted.
77. J. H. McWilliams v. State. Submitted.
78. Anderson Stamper v. State. Argued.
79. Mack Tiget v. State. Argued.

CIVIL DOCKET.

State of Georgia v. Central of Georgia Railway Company et al. Argued.

"Love, Laughter and Song" at the Grand opera house December 6th.

For Croup use Cheney's Expectorant.

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Mouldings, Fence Posts, Flooring, Ceiling, Weatherboards, Sash, Doors and Blinds. Prompt delivery; lowest market prices.

South Georgia Lumber Company,

O. STEWART, Proprietor.

'Phone 532—Yard and Office 62 West Hunter St., Corner Madison Ave.

NOVELTIES

Just received in Lace Scarfs from 25c up, Chiffon Lace-Trimmed Jabots and Scarfs, hand-made Spanish Scarfs and Fichus real Duchess and Applique Lace Barbes and Berthas.

Fine assortment of real Valenciennes Laces and Insertings for making Handkerchiefs, from 20c yard Real Duchess and Rose Point Laces, Scarfs and Collarettes.

New assortment of real Lace Handkerchiefs for the holidys.

SPECIAL

Our $1.25 four-button red Glove, in all colors; also white and cream embroidered Backs for 75c. Dents of London four-clasp real Kid Glove, in all colors and black, $2 quality for a few days at $1.

LACE HOUSE

28 Whitehall St.

DIRECT IMPROTERS

WHITE WOMAN DIES IN HOVEL

Coroner Stamps Investigates Death of Carrie Watts.

MAY HAVE DIED FROM POISON

Drunken Husband Drove Her to a Life of Degradation—Was Once a Respectable Young Lady.

Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock a woman died in a negro shack in a wagon yard on Decatur street and within a stone's throw of the police barracks.

The peculiar circumstances of the woman's death gave a suspicion of foul play and the coroner is now at work on the case.

The woman was Carrie or Callie Glover, sometimes called Watts, and she is connected with one of the most respectable families in the city.

Coroner Stamps heard of the woman being found dead on her pallet of rags in the negro cabin, and he found after a partial investigation that there were suspicious circumstances which might develop foul play.

There were some indications that the woman had either taken or had been given poison and this was the feature of the case which caused the coroner to investigate with a view of holding an inquest.

A peculiar side to the story is that the woman had fallen so low that of late she claimed to be a negress and associated almost entirely with negroes. Not knowing exactly what to do in the emergency, the coroner sent the body to a negro undertaker's last night.

Last night one of the older members of the police force who knew the woman when she was a young lady said:

"I knew the woman when there was not a more lovely or more brilliant girl in the city. She had a host of friends and the young men who would have wedded her were not a few. She married and we all thought she had done well. Her husband became a common drunkard and now fills a drunkard's grave. He, and he alone, was to blame for the woman's downfall. Extreme poverty along with the cruel treatment she received wounded her pride and so humiliated her that she kept adrift from all who might have helped her. I reckon it was despair that finally made her lead the life she did."

The coroner said last night that he intended to notify the woman's relatives of her death.

"I know she has been left to her fate by her kin people," said the coroner, "but, perhaps, now that she is dead they will see to it that she gets a decent burial. I believe I will hold an inquest this afternoon and it is possible that some sort of a sensation may develop."

The woman's body lay in a negro undertaker's establishment last night, where the inquest will be held today if the coroner decides that it is necessary to hold one.

Novel and Attractive.

Ten 2-cent stamps sent the Malt-Nutrine Dept., Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n., St. Louis, U. S. A., will secure a beautiful pack of playing cards, with face cards representing many of our celebrated American heroes—Dewey, King of Hearts; Sampson, King of Spades, etc. No finer cards are obtainable, and this novel feature adds to the interest.

VAUGHAN IS BOUND OVER.

Required To Give $500 Bond on Charge of Setting Fire to His Own Home.

Yesterday morning the recorder bound over Charley Vaughan under a bond of $500 on the charge of arson.

Vaughan is the white man who was arrested by Officer Sheridan Saturday night on the charge of setting fire to his home, 17 Bellwood avenue. Vaughan, it was said, had had some trouble with his family, and shortly afterwards the house caught fire and was burned. It was believed the fire was the work of an incendiary, and suspicion pointed to Vaughan. He denied his guilt.

The recorder believed the evidence was sufficient for the case to go to a jury, and he accordingly required the prisoner to give a bond of $500.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* The Kind You Have Always Bought

"WITH LEE IN VIRGINIA." BY G. A. HENTY.

This excitingly interesting and very instructive historical story should be read by every boy—and every family too—in the south. Special price, 60 cents (postpaid). John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

A Beautiful 1900 Calendar.

The passenger department of the Central of Georgia Railway and Ocean Steamship Company have issued a very handsome calendar for 1900, either of which they will send to any address upon receipt of 6 cents in postage. Address W. H. Fogg, C. T. and P. A., Atlanta, Ga.

G. A. HENTY.

Has written many books, all good ones. "With Lee in Virginia" is certainly of the best. We mail it free for the price, 60 cents. All of the other Henty books in stock. John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

EVEN if the Mercury were trying to play hide-and-seek with the bottom of the thermometer, we would have Overcoats to suit.

Silk-lined Mountinacs $25 to $30.

Heavy Cheviot Ulsters $10 to $18.

But the strength of this line is found in the sorts good for any day and every day.

Not the extreme in length, or lack of it—not the lightest or the weightiest.

But kinds of which **one** will answer all Overcoat demands.

Ten to Twenty-Five Dollars.

M. R. Emmons & Co.

39-41 Whitehall.
32-34 S. Broad.

HAVE YOU READ

THE BLACK WOLF'S BREED

The most popular book on the market. Just out. For sale by

F. J. PAXON

69 WHITEHALL.

BAPTIST MINISTERS MEET

Adopt Resolutions Opposing the Seating of Roberts.

TO PRAY FOR WILLINGHAM BILL

Want Grand Jury To Stop Sale of Cigarettes and Soda Water on Sunday.

The Baptist Ministers' Association held a meeting yesterday morning at the Young Men's Christian Association hall, and while there was no special topic up for discussion, the meeting was an interesting one and several live matters were discussed.

Probably the two most important resolutions adopted were two regarding the seating of Roberts in congress and one asking congress to deny the issuing of federal liquor license in states or counties where prohibition prevailed.

There are a great many counties in the state where the sale of whisky is forbidden and no state license can be obtained, but the government license is issued. The ministers claim that this is interfering with states' rights and want congress to put a stop to it.

A resolution was also passed asking congress to prevent the seating of Brigham H. Roberts as a member of that body. After quite a discussion the resolution was passed and a copy of it will be sent the Georgia congressmen and senators. The Willingham bill was touched on lightly. It was stated that the ministers had done everything now that they could and that from now until the vote is taken prayer is the best thing to be resorted to. All of those present were asked to pray that the bill pass and to get all of the good people they could to pray for it.

The matter of stopping the sale of tobacco and soda water on Sunday was also gone into and one of the members stated that the names of several merchants who sold cigars and soda water on Sunday had been given to the grand jury, but that the grand jury had put it aside, saying that it had no time to be bothered with such trivial matters. The ministers say that they can do nothing before a grand jury that is not in sympathy with them and that the thing that would be best would be to have a grand jury of ministers. A committee was appointed to look further into the matter and see if it were not possible to have the grand jury enforce the law.

At the Hotel Empire, New York, you get all the luxuries of the most expensive hotels at about half their rates. See ad. on page two, this paper. Patronized by the most exclusive families of the south.

'PHONE 1007

For just exactly what you want in the way of a heating stove and you will get the same service and the same prices just as if you was in our house and selected everything in person.

We have striven to build the business we have on reputation. Here you got a thing by 'phone as well as in person.

KING HARDWARE CO.

A Good Tailor.

Mr. McSweeney, a practicable and reliable tailor, at 29½ Marietta St., wishes his friends to know that he is an up-to-date tailor and will fit you at a very moderate price. He also does cleaning and repairing. Mr. McSweeney has been in the tailoring business in Atlanta for many years and many of the leading business men know of his good taste and reliability.

If you wish to laugh away an hour, hear Governor Bob Taylor at the Grand tomorrow evening.

LOOKING FOR A SNAP?

They are hard to find, but by watching the market closely we occasionally find a nice piece of central property at a genuine bargain. We now have a piece of business property, central—only one block from the Kimball, leased to a good tenant at $3,000 per annum. We can sell at once for $35,000. This is well worth investigating.

On beautiful Peachtree we can sell a handsome and tasty home at 60 per cent of cost.

G. W. ADAIR.
14 Wall street.

A. F. LIEBMAN,

Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 28 Peachtree Street.

How's This ?

$1,000 buys four lots averaging 43x100, one of which is a corner, in good renting neighborhood, on southside, less than ¾ mile from center of city; sidewalk, sewer and water down. If improved, will pay handsomely.

A. F. LIEBHAN,
28 Peachtree Street.

A. J. WEST & CO.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

61 West End ave., 186x250 feet, 12 room colonial residence with stone buttresses in first story; cabinet mantels, tiled hearths and facings, street cars, all conveniences and first-class neighbors. This is a magnificent, substantial, aristocratic home; must be sold; submit offers. We will sell a bargain also in 88 Pulliam st. and 610 Washington st.

A. J. WEST & CO.,
18 Pryor st., Kimball House.

J. C. HENDRIX.

I have a party with $5,000 who wishes to invest in good rent paying, substantial property. Money here. I have a large two story brick containing about 13,000 feet floor space with elevator, which I will rent to a good party at a bargain. A large list of valuable property for sale. To a party having $20,000 I can put them on property that will make big money.

J. C. HENDRIX, 13 S. Broad.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES AT AUCTION.

Commencing tomorrow, Monday. December 4th, at 7 p. m., at

56 Decatur Street,

Will sell the entire stock of unredeemed pledges, consisting of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Guns, Pistols, Bicycles, Musical Instruments, Clocks, Tools, Hats, Bibles, Books, Clothing, and all such goods generally taken in pawn and have been accumulating for several years, in such quantities that I am compelled to close them out at auction, absolutely to the highest bidder. As this is the first real pawnbroker's auction sale ever taken place in Atlanta, will ask the public to take advantage of same as the goods will be slaughtered. By order of

H. H. SCHAUL,

LEO FRESH, Auctioneer.

56 Decatur Street,

At 7. p. m. only.

(Oldest Loan Office in the city.) My Loan and Brokerage Business will still continue daily. For low rates and long time see me.

The Brown Supply Company

47 and 49 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS

—IN—

General Mill Supplies, Machinery and Tools

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Wrought and Cast Iron Pipe for Steam, Water and Gas.

Leather and Rubber Belting, Hose Packing, Etc.

Corrugated and V-Crimped Iron Roofing for Warehouses, Ginneries, Etc.

Write for Prices.

HELLO! - HELLO!

Is That 1467? CARROLL & LONG, 16 Marietta Street.

YES. Send me one bottle of that GOLDEN GRAIN RYE at $1.00—one dozen SCHLITZ BEER at $1.50. You had better send me a case of SODA WATER AND GINGER ALE also. All right.

Family Trade a Specialty.

All orders in and out of town given careful and prompt attention.

Coal Scuttles Free!

STOVEWOOD ◆ COKE

Hard and Soft Coal

KEILEY COAL & ICE CO.

Both Phones 894, Atlanta, Ga.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE

ATLANTA, GA.

For the Safe and Permanent Cure of Liquor, Opium, Morphine, Cocaine, Tobacco and Cigarette Habits. Endorsed and adopted by the United States Government.

For information, address Keeley Institute, Atlanta, Ga.

NEW SANITARIUM, 591 WHITEHALL ST.

SPECIAL NOTICES

FUNERAL NOTICE.

JOHNSON.—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Johnson and Misses Eva M. and Belle A. Johnson and Ned Johnson are requested to attend the funeral of Mr. B. F. Johnson from the residence, 401 Gordon avenue, at 2:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Interment at Westview.

HAYDEN—The friends and acquaintances of Mrs. J. A. Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Thrasher, Mrs. E. H. Phillips, Mr. Frank P. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hightower, Mr. Julius A. Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Whitner, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Williams, are invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. J. A. Hayden from the residence of Mrs. H. H. Hightower, 167 West Peachtree, Tuesday, December 5, at 2:45 p. m. Interment at Oakland.

MEETINGS.

A regular communication of Georgia Lodge, No. 96, F. and A. M., will be held in Masonic Hall this (Tuesday) evening at 7:30 o'clock sharp. The E. A. degree will be conferred. All brethren properly qualified are cordially invited to meet with us. FRED LE BLOND, W. M.

M. Z. CRIST,
Secty.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, December 4.—Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday: Georgia, North and South Carolina, Alabama, Eastern and Western Florida—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; fresh winds, mostly northerly.

Virginia—Fair, continued cold Tuesday. Wednesday fair with warmer in northern and western portions; fresh to brisk westerly winds becoming southerly Wednesday.

Mississippi—Fair Tuesday. Wednesday fair; warmer in northern portion; fresh north to east winds.

Louisiana—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; fresh to east winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair Tuesday; warmer in northwest portion; Wednesday fair; light to fresh east to south winds.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Fair; continued cold Tuesday. Wednesday fair; warmer; north to east winds.

Western Texas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Fair; warmer Tuesday. Wednesday fair; east to south winds.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Mean temperature.. 38
Normal temperature.. 48
Highest temperature.. 46
Lowest temperature.. 30
Rainfall in 24 hours.. .. .. .00
Deficiency of rainfall since Jan. 1.. .. ..7.57

Received from Other Stations.

STATION.	Temperature.	Highest Temperature.	Rainfall in past 12 hours.
Abilene, clear..	46	54	.00
Augusta, clear..	42	48	.00
Buffalo, cloudy..	28	30	T
Charleston, clear..	46	56	.00
Charlotte, clear..	38	46	.00
Chattanooga, clear..	30	40	.00
Chicago, clear..	20	28	.04
Cincinnati, snow..	24	30	T
Corpus Christi, clear.. ..	56	56	.00
Detroit, clear..	24	32	T
Dodge City, part cloudy ..	24	28	.00
Galveston, clear..	52	56	.00
Huron, clear..	8	16	.00
Jacksonville, clear..	48	56	.00
Kansas City, clear..	20	22	.00
Knoxville, clear..	28	36	T
Memphis, clear..	32	38	.00
Mobile, clear..	50	56	.00
Montgomery, clear..	44	52	.00
New Orleans, clear	54	56	.00
New York, cloudy..	36	44	.00
Norfolk, clear..	40	48	.00
North Platte, clear..	24	34	.00
Omaha, clear..	14	18	.00
Palestine, clear..	50	58	.00
Raleigh, clear..	38	46	.00
Rapid City, clear..	20	28	.00
St. Louis, clear..	24	26	T
St. Paul, clear..	8	12	.00
Savannah, clear..	46	56	.00
Tampa, clear..	50	60	.00
Vicksburg, clear..	46	54	.00
Wilmington, clear..	42	50	.00

T indicates trace of rain or snow.

G. R. OBERHOLZER,
Observer in Charge.

THE SUNSET-CENTRAL SPECIAL

A New Train from New Orleans to Denison, Texas.

An improvement was recently inaugurated in the train service of the Southern Pacific Company from New Orleans to northern Texas points, whereby passengers destined to central and northern Texas are not compelled to change cars between New Orleans and destination. Palatial Reclining Chair Cars with special porter are run daily between New Orleans and Denison. The Southern Pacific Company is the only line offering a service to all Texas points without an omnibus transfer.

In addition to the improvement in train service, the time has been reduced very much, it only taking twenty hours and fifty-five minutes from New Orleans to Dallas. The train is operated by the Southern Pacific to Houston and Houston and Texas Central to destination, taking passengers through the most attractive portion of Texas and necessitating only one change of cars between Georgia and Texas.

The Palace Tourist Sleeping Cars operated through north and southern Carolina and Georgia on the Southwestern Vestibule, connecting with the Southern Pacific at New Orleans afford the traveling public the best service and no change of cars to California points.

Parties going to Texas or California will do well to write or call on Mr. W. P. Fagan, traveling passenger agent, Southern Pacific Company, No. 10 Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga., before closing their arrangements for a western trip. tf

RECEIVE THREE YEARS EACH.

Two Negroes Get Heavy Sentences in Second Division City Court.

In the second division of the city court of Atlanta yesterday morning Charles Adams, colored, was found guilty on three separate charges of being a receiver of stolen goods. The court fined him $100 in each case, or to serve one year in the chaingang.

A negro woman named Jeffries pleaded guilty on three charges of larceny from the house and received a similar sentence.

It was claimed by the state that the two had been working together in other cities than Atlanta, she entering houses and robbing them while he received the goods and endeavored to dispose of them.

E & W TRADE MARK

The SYOSSET Collar

C. H. SWIFT,

AGENT.

UNDERTAKER.

31 S. Pryor. Telephone 204.